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ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Sales Tax Rise Adds Millions To Living Cost

Has Risen From One State in 1929 to 23 Today and Is Spreading

Other Nations Feel It

Approximated $300,000,000 in 16 States—Rivals Income Levy as Producer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—The rapid spread of the sales tax in the United States during the depression—and the tremendous amounts being collected from consumers under it—are indicated in the results of a survey just made public by the National Retail Drygoods Association here.

American consumers are now paying out at the rate of more than $300,000,000 annually in state and local sales taxes.

While this figure is small compared with the approximate $10,000,000,000 total of taxes now being collected annually by all taxing bodies, including the Federal Government, its size appears great in the light of the fact that prior to 1929 but one State, West Virginia, imposed a sales tax, and only one or two states permitted local bodies to impose such taxes.

Today, sales taxes account for about one-fifth the revenues in states applying them.

Record for 15 States

Fifteen states for which revenue figures were available showed sales tax collections of $221,000,000, or 19.9 per cent of total revenues of $1,108,000,000.

The association's survey indicates that, in contrast with 1929, sales taxes are now effective in 23 states in one form or another.

In 18 of these states these levies were found to raise $239,302,000 in a one-year period. Sales tax receipts in the other 5 states and in the half-dozen municipalities applying such levies were estimated to bring the total to the $300,000,000 mark.

New York City's 2 per cent sales tax for unemployment relief alone brought in $28,357,000 in 1935, it was found.

Hits Large Group

These taxes averaged $5.13 per capita in the taxable area, on the basis of the latest census figures. "In a family of five," the association said, "this means an annual expenditure of $25.65 on consumer purchases, mostly everyday necessities, a sum equivalent to almost half of the annual potential savings of the income group under $2000 a year. This group is responsible for fully 60 per cent of all purchases of goods and services in the country."

The cost of the sales tax per family was found to vary widely, ranging from a low of $2.58 in Arkansas to $40.75 in California. The latter State led in such receipts for 1935, collecting $56,471,000. Illinois led in percentage of sales tax receipts to total state revenues, with 34.8 per cent in 1935, followed by California with 33.4 per cent and Kentucky with 29.2 per cent. Two states which had sales taxes, Kentucky and New Jersey, have repealed them as a result of public demand.

Collections in 16 States

The following table shows the amount of state sales tax collected in one year in 16 of the states, the percentage of sales tax receipts to total receipts, and the per-family burden. The first 10 are for the calendar year 1935, the last six for the fiscal year 1935:

State	Sales tax receipts	P. C. of sales tax receipts to total receipts	Burden a family
Arkansas	*$1,185,000	. .	$2.58
California	56,471,000	33.4	40.75
Illinois	23,891,000	34.8	7.06
Michigan	41,376,000	20.5	35.01
Maine	5,158,000	12.9	5.82
No. Dakota	**1,249,000	3.7	7.38
Oklahoma	4,867,000	13.1	8.32
South Dakota	1,218,000	. .	7.18
Mississippi	3,954,000	16.0	9.88
Kentucky	10,468,000	29.2	16.36
Colorado	***1,231,000	3.5	4.84
Iowa	11,287,000	9.4	18.70
Arizona	1,823,000	15.3	17.14
No. Carolina	7,657,000	9.5	9.88
Washington	z6,000,000	15.0	15.70
Maryland	1,954,000	3.2	4.88

*Five months beginning Aug. 1.
**Eight months beginning May 1.
***Four months beginning March 1.
zEstimated.

Spread Like Wildfire

These figures bear out a report published by the National Industrial Conference Board on July 10, 1935, which said, "The rapidity with which sales taxes have been adopted in the last two years is almost unparalleled in the history of state taxation. Between Jan. 1, 1933, and July 1, 1935, sales taxes were adopted by 21 states.

"With the exception of the gasoline tax, no single form of taxation was ever adopted by so many states in a comparable period. The 24 states with sales taxes in effect on July 1, 1935, account for 48.8 per cent of the population of the

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Indian Wins Marathon; Kelley, Favorite, Is Fifth

Ellison M. (Tarzan) Brown, Narragansett Indian from Providence, R. I., won the fortieth annual B. A. A. marathon race of 26 miles 385 yards in 2 hours, 33 minutes, 40 4-5 seconds, today. After breaking the course record at every checking point, the full-blooded Indian faltered on the home stretch and finished about two minutes behind the 1933 mark set by Leslie Pawson, also from Rhode Island.

Another New Englander, William F. McMahon of Worcester, Mass., and unrated before race time, finished second to Brown in 2h. 35m. 27 3-5s., with the thousands lining the course still looking for Johnny Kelley, Arlington boy, winner last year and favored to repeat. Mel Porter, veteran campaigner of the German-American A. C. of New York, came in third in 2h. 36m. 48s. And another so-called unknown, Leo Giard of Brockton, Mass., finished fourth.

Kelley, who had pushed Tarzan Brown to record time throughout most of the course, faltered at Coolidge Corner and did well to finish fifth in 2h. 38m. 49s.

Alexander Burnside of Toronto, Ont., led the Canadian group of entrants, finishing sixth.

Others to finish were Earl Collins, North Medford, seventh, 2h. 39m. 47s.; Anthony Paskell, West Lynn, eighth, 2h. 40m. 7s.; Vic Callard, Monarch A. C., Toronto, Ont., ninth, 2h. 40m. 25s.; James M. Shaw, Monarch A. C., Toronto, Ont., tenth, 2h. 42m. 38s.

Details of Race: Sports Page

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, April 20

Paraguayan—Production and Food Supervised

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Asuncion, Paraguay — Revolution, dictatorship and decrees — such has been Paraguay's evolution since February. Proclaimed a totalitarian state to become the first Fascist-like Government in the Western Hemisphere, Paraguay is under orders to submit to rigid supervision of production and foodstuffs. The Government has also empowered itself by decree to nationalize certain basic industries. Through the Fascist pattern of Paraguay runs the bright red thread of Socialism and Paraguayan papers proclaim that the era of Socialism is at hand.

Palestine—Jewish-Arab Flare-Up Again

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Jaffa, Palestine — The constantly agitated lava of racial differences in Palestine has erupted again. Violence, resulting in the reported killing of nine Jews and two Arabs, has precipitated the issuance of emergency defense regulations by Sir Arthur Wauchope, High Commissioner for Palestine. The Nationalist Arab Party meeting in Nablus has determined to call a general strike of protest.

The disturbances and the projected general strike arise directly from Arabian resentment over the slaying of two Arab laborers in Neged. Fundamentally, the current agitation arises from deep-seated hostility of Arabs to importation of thousands of Jews into Palestine. Arabs contend that Palestine, where they outnumber the Jews six to one, is their land and that the Zionist movement (for the establishment of the Jews of the world in Palestine) represents an encroachment upon their rights.

League—Eden Asks Strong Action

Geneva—The League of Nations Committee of Thirteen, bravely launched on Sept. 27 to negotiate peace in the Italo-Ethiopian War, officially reported failure today. But standards were not dropped. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, reaffirmed British support of the League and looked to ultimate victories for peace by law.

Britain Weakened by Events

Since this column reviewed Italo-Ethiopian peace efforts on April 10, events have weakened Great Britain's lead in behalf of more rigid sanctions. The French elections next Sunday enable France to persuade Great Britain that contemplation of further sanctions should be postponed until May 14, when the League Council next meets.

Italy's sudden spurt on the Ethiopian war front disheartened League powers and gave France its cue to argue that continuance of sanctions in the face of the virtually accomplished fact of Italian victory is foolhardiness.

Final efforts to bring Italy and Ethiopia to the League Council table met with decisive failure, as did efforts to engineer an armistice. Il Duce sent his peace terms last week. They were the terms of one twice a victor—victor over Ethiopia and over the League. The Italian terms provided that Italy and Ethiopia should negotiate directly, with the League merely admitted as an onlooker. Ethiopia refused the terms and the Committee of Conciliation admitted failure of its conciliatory efforts.

Eden's speech to Council: Page 1.

France—Vital Issues Hinge on Sunday's Elections

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Paris—Electioneering on the Rhone steals the spotlight from Adolf Hitler on the Rhine, and from Il Duce, who is close to the Nile. Eleven million French voters in 86 French departments are being wooed by 3580 candidates for office preparatory to Sunday's general elections. Forty-six candidates compete for one Paris seat; for the 60 seats in the entire Department of the Seine there are 1381 candidates. This melée of candidates presents as complex a picture as the issues are simple. How to keep out of war, how to protect the franc, how to guarantee French security—these are the questions.

The Popular Front, an amalgamation of French Liberals, Socialists and Communists, seems best organized, leading many to predict that Socialist Leader Leon Blum will be France's next Premier. European diplomacy in relation to both the Locarno and Italo-Ethiopian issues marks time until the 11,000,000 French voters decide. There is no marking time on the road to Addis Ababa, however.

Italo-Ethiopian—'On to Harar and Addis Ababa'

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Rome—While Europe sought to disentangle coherent threads of diplomatic development, the Fascist legions were making a bee-line for Addis Ababa. The motorized column that turned toward the Ethiopian capital after the conquest of Dessye was thrusting on. The Ethiopian Government ordered all its subjects, even the hitherto exempt servants of Europeans, to repel the invasion.

Heaviest fighting broke in the South. Like a secret army moving unseen in the wings, the forces of General Graziani, after a march of 620 miles, defeated 10,000 Ethiopians at Bircut. It is now "On to Harar"—strategic city of the South, the Open-Sesame to the Djibouti Railroad, the scissors that will cut Ethiopia's final line of supplies. Conquest of the capital is not necessarily the mortal blow. Ethiopian troops may still rally on the plateaus, await the rains and fight under conditions that will make poison gas futile.

Italy worked itself into a tempest of militaristic sentiment and gesticulations. Fascists were warned that a general mobilization may be called; sirens and bells, sounding the mobilization, will signal soldiers back to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Boston News Today:

Protests Rise Against Sentencing Non-Flag Saluters
Red Sox Beat Senators, 6 to 5, in Opener
Mate Caught in Ship's Fish Net; Saved From Sea
Real Estate League Asks Mackey's Resignation
All Boston Celebrates Patriots' Day
If Congress Approves, Roosevelt Will Aid Quoddy

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Arms Industry Is Found Guilty By Nye Report

Corrupts Governments and Foments War, It Says in Length

Affects All Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—An official and documented indictment of the international munitions trade as a corrupter of governments and fomenter of wars was laid before the United States Senate today by the Nye Munitions Committee, after a year's study.

The report runs to 300 pages and over 150,000 words and represents what its sponsors belive is the most formidable arraignment of private, unregulated armament competition ever prepared. The secret story of war scares and international "incidents" in Latin America, Europe and China are diplomatically presented from confidential files of the State Department though care is taken to avoid international complications.

Bribery and Corruption

The committee finds bribery and corruption prevalent in the international munitions trade; finds arms firms have resisted peace efforts, fomented rivalries and stimulated "war scares"; that the American War, Navy, Commerce and even State Departments have aided American munitions vendors abroad; and that American war patents are customarily sold abroad and were used against "American lives and ships" in the World War.

The members of the Munitions Committee are Senators Nye, Clark, Pope, Bone, George, Vandenberg and Barbour. Though unanimous in factual findings, the committee splits over the question of control, Senators Nye, Clark, Pope and Bone recommending straight-out nationalization and Senator George, Vandenberg and Barbour recommending "rigid and conclusive munitions control," rather than nationalization, "except in a few isolated instances."

Interests Entire World

The material presented by the committee is not local to the American arms industry but presents matter of widespread international interest. In particular it concerns the current British munitions inquiry. The du Pont Company, and the British Nobel Company (predecessor of Imperial Chemical Industries) are charged for example with having cognizance of the first German violations of the Versailles Treaty armament ban on Germany, in 1924.

Again, sale by Vickers of "a considerable battle fleet" to Chile immediately after the World War brought counter-action from the Electric

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Boys Aid Peace By Making War Look Ridiculous

MIAMI, Fla., April 20 (AP)—Ray Murphy, national commander of the American Legion, said yesterday the college youths of newly organized veterans of future wars were "making all war look ridiculous and some of the greatest minds in the world have tried to do that and failed."

"Boys will be boys, especially college kids," Mr. Murphy said. "They're doing a job, however, whether they realize it or not. They have launched a good peace movement and if they are sincere—we'd like to have them join us."

Mr. Murphy declared the American Legion was planning "the greatest drive for peace any country has ever witnessed" in lobbying for passage of a bill designed to take the profit out of war.

Vienna Army Parade Watched by 500,000, Minus Little Entente

VIENNA, April 20 (AP)—The Little Entente made a pointed gesture of disapproval yesterday as Austria's small but efficient army held a spring parade on the Ringstrasse.

Half a million persons watched several hundred trucks, light and heavy artillery pieces, tanks and armored cars pass in a snappy procession which lasted for three hours.

The Little Entente, offended by Austria's determination to introduce compulsory military service, showed its disapproval by instructing its military attachés to refrain from occupying places reserved for them among the reviewing officials.

On the other hand, military delegations from Italy, Germany and Hungary were present. Former King Alfonso of Spain and Sir Austen Chamberlain, former Foreign Minister of Great Britain, were among the spectators.

It was stated in well-informed quarters that the Little Entente powers, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania, indicated they would be displeased by the extraordinary display of military force which might be interpreted as a show of defiance in the face of the Entente's protest against Austria's new compulsory military service law.

Hoover to Speak May 18

PHILADELPHIA, April 20 (AP)—Former President Hoover will speak in Philadelphia the night of May 18, under the auspices of the Republican women of Pennsylvania.

$760,000,000 Housing Plan Moves Along

Wagner Bill to Provide 14,000,000 New Homes Gets Hearing

Author Urges Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—Passage of the $760,000,000 Wagner Housing Bill to relieve unemployment and fill an estimated need for 14,000,000 new American homes in the next 10 years was urged today as the Senate Committee on Education and Labor opened hearings on the measure.

Describing his proposal as a "modest and conservative beginning," Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, pointed out that the total appropriations called for are "less than one-half of the amount appropriated during the present session alone for the army" and "less than one-tenth that authorized under the RFC Act to benefit every type of commercial, industrial and banking enterprise."

Federal Assistance

Both Senator Wagner and Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, agreed that a satisfactory housing program should embody federal assistance to local communities through loans and grants, decentralization of responsibility and adequate safeguards to protect legitimate private enterprise against governmental competition.

Stressing the need of public assistance in clearing slums and housing low-income groups, the Senator cited figures showing that 60 per cent of the families in America at the present time have incomes of not more than $1000 a year. "This means," he said, "they can spend only $200 or $250 a year for rent. But taking the country as a whole, at least $315 per year is necessary to provide a family of five with 3½ rooms of decent and sanitary quarters, at an average rate of $7.50 per room per month. By universal admission," he concluded, "there must therefore be partial public financial support to remedy a threatening social and economic evil."

Personal Views

Explaining that he was uninformed as to whether the Director of the Budget had passed upon the housing bill as compatible with the financial policy of President Roosevelt, Mr. Ickes made it clear he was presenting his personal, not official, views. His chief objection to the Wagner bill centered around the provision for a housing authority of five members, including the Secretary of the Interior. Predicting the position would be "embarrassing," Mr. Ickes asked that full and sole authority be vested in the secretary. He held that a "single executive can function much better than a board when the duties are purely administrative."

Both the Senator and Dr. Ickes viewed the bill as restrictive enough to prevent competition with private enterprise, since it provides for occupancy of low-rent projects only by families of low income. Mr. Ickes said he was of the opinion that the fear of the effect of such a program on private enterprise has been exaggerated, pointing out that the large-scale housing program in Great Britain has been accompanied by a substantial boom in private housing construction.

Estimating a need of 14,000,000 new dwelling units in the next 10 years for families earning less than $1500, A. R. Clas, director of the PWA housing division, warned of a future shortage of liveable housing for the lower income groups "so drastic that a national emergency is imminent."

Home From Antarctic Adventures

© International

A Change From Little America

Lincoln Ellsworth's Plane, the Polar Star, on Board the Motorship Wyatt Earp, With the Skyscrapers of New York in the Background

Feline Stowaway Forces Explorers To Take Back Seat

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Home from Little America, Lincoln Ellsworth's motor ship Wyatt Earp came up the bay yesterday to end a trip halfway around the world with an expeditionary force of 17 and a nonchalant cat known as Hans.

There was modest talk among the explorers about their claim of 350,000 square miles at the South Pole for the United States, but most of the conversation concerned Hans, watching the New York skyline from a seat of honor atop the Polar Star, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon's plane lashed to the foredeck.

Just a Stowaway

Hans was a stowaway, and even explorers Lincoln Ellsworth and Sir Hubert Wilkins, in charge of the Antarctic expedition, made no bones about it.

The cat boarded the southbound ship at Montevideo, Uruguay, uninvited. A messboy took him back to town. When the boy returned to the ship, Hans was waiting for him.

Later they caught him eating mincemeat. The cook threw him overboard. One of the crew put out in a boat and brought him back.

Lots of Adventure

Even though the crew said "he was too lazy to chase rats aboard ship," he got to the Antarctic, missing only the Ellsworth-Hollick-Kenyon flight across the snow and ice when the two men were lost, to be rescued later by a British boat.

New York's official welcoming committee went down the bay to greet the men, only to miss Sir Hubert, who got off the motorship earlier at Quarantine.

For Mr. Ellsworth, who arrived here earlier by train, it was a happy reunion with the men under him in the last unclaimed area on the face of the globe.

Amelia Earhart Is Made Purdue's 'Flying Lab' Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 20—At the conclusion of a week's visit on the campus of Purdue University, Miss Amelia Earhart today announced her purchase of a "flying laboratory," a fast twin-engined Electra airplane, equipped to include the latest devices evolved in modern air transport, in which she will conduct practical flight research in aeronautics, a field in which Purdue has already been a pioneer, being the only university in the United States with its own fully equipped airport providing for day and night flying.

"Flying Laboratory"

The "flying laboratory" now being built by the Lockheed factory at Burbank, Calif., will be a twin-motored, 10-passenger, two-pilot, low-wing monoplane with a normal cruising speed of 190 miles an hour and a top of above 200.

The plane will have extra gas tanks for extended non-stop flight, robot pilot, de-icing appliances, radio "homing" device, two-way radio telephone and all the other present-day aids to aerial navigation.

To facilitate Miss Earhart's work with the flying laboratory, the Amelia Earhart Fund for Aeronautical Research of more than $50,000 has been set up by the university, and the Purdue Research Foundation—a nonprofit making group of members who prefer to remain anonymous—has provided the Lockheed-Electra.

Miss Earhart Lauded

Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president, said, for the university: "We who have observed the effect of Miss Earhart's words and work, realize what she is accomplishing for the fundamental promotion of sound aeronautics. Even aside from her pioneering feats, she seems to us to be the most potent single influence today in encouraging American air travel. Certainly she is pre-eminent in breaking down feminine 'sales resistance.'"

Japanese Progress Due to Adaptability

Main Stream of Thought Has Always Been Objective; Practical Nature Has Helped People to Drive Ahead; Some Reviewers Object to Absorption of Westernism

Women Gradually Take Their Place in World

What Japan Thinks

Seventh of 12 Articles

By **William Henry Chamberlin**

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—As Japan has loomed increasingly large in the world's news in recent years there has been much speculation about the Japanese national character; attributes of Japanese culture and daily living habits in Japan have been described from various viewpoints.

The following quotations from the writings of Nyozekan Hasegawa—pen name of a well-known Japanese critic named Manjiro Hasegawa—show how a seasoned Japanese scholar estimates his country's national culture and character. Other citations in this compilation indicate both the permanent and the changing features of Japanese daily life.

Great Adapters

Excerpts from article by Nyozekan Hasegawa, "The Japanese and Foreign Culture," in Contemporary Japan for September, 1935:

"The Japanese are frequently referred to as a practical people, and in the light of their extensive appropriation of utilitarian aspects of various foreign civilizations during the centuries, it is hardly an assertion that many will question. There is nothing more definite in their past history than the quickness with which they adapted things Chinese to their own uses in everyday life. Rice, their chief food, and silk until recently first among their staple exports, came from the continent, as did the arts of their cultivation. Even useful spiritual elements have been imported and shaped to meet Japanese needs, notably Buddhism, which spread from India through China and Korea. . . .

"So much that is foreign has been digested by the nation that once, while lecturing to an audience of students, I asked if there were anything about them which could be claimed as absolutely native to the country. There was nothing except the students themselves.

All From the West

"The auditorium and its furnishings, as well as the students' clothing and other personal belongings, were all of Western origin. Even the subjects under discussion were philosophy, law and other branches of Western learning. Brought up and educated amidst such surroundings, few Japanese find it easy to retain any culture which they can call their own. . . .

"Whatever may be said against it, this quality of the Japanese has made it possible for them to forge far ahead of other Oriental peoples who are slow in understanding world civilization. . . . The Japanese are skilled in the application of civilization to their needs, but seldom do they succeed in digesting its theories. Nor have they demonstrated facile ability to create a theoretical culture of their own. Though steeped in Chinese culture for a thousand years, often excelling its originators in applying it, they have failed to develop from it a new civilization that is essentially Japanese. . . .

Rapid Progress

"The deficiency of the Japanese in their spiritual culture has a parallel in their scientific culture. . . . Japan may legitimately boast of rapid scientific progress,

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

With a view to better understanding by Monitor readers of the Japanese people, Mr. Chamberlin is conducting "A Japanese Forum." He acts as chairman of the meeting and lets the Japanese speak for themselves, through excerpts from current newspapers, periodicals and other publications, with almost no comment from the "chairman."

Eden Assails Italians For Use of Gas

League Council Also Hears Attacks by Aloisi on Ethiopian Methods

Mussolini Demands Negus's Subjugation

Dardanelles Remilitarization Stirs Disquiet Among Turkey's Neighbors

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GENEVA, April 20—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, bluntly attacked Italy's alleged use of poison gas today after Premier Benito Mussolini had informed the League of Nations Council that the Fascist nation demanded virtually all of Ethiopia as the price for peace.

In an emphatic speech, Mr. Eden declared the question of the use of gas "cannot be passed over in silence."

He spoke in direct answer to Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Premier Mussolini's envoy, who declared that the anti-gas treaty of 1925 "does not abolish the right of reprisals against atrocities such as our troops have suffered."

The speeches by the two diplomats were filled with sensations.

"Our Own Folk" Next?

"How can we have confidence that our own folk, despite all the solemnly signed protocols, will not be burned, blinded, and done to death in agony hereafter?" said Mr. Eden.

"These questions every member of the Council must put to himself today."

Referring to the failure of conciliation efforts and the sanctions at present in effect against Italy, Mr. Eden said Great Britain was ready to continue its support of existing sanctions and ready to join the other members of the League in applying additional economic and financial measures if such are deemed necessary.

Confidence in League

The Foreign Secretary declared that Great Britain still looks to the League of Nations for peace and said: "Let me state without equivocation that His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom maintains its confidence in the League as the best instrument at present available to mankind for the preservation of international peace.

Premier Benito Mussolini officially and frankly showed his hand, demanding virtually all of Ethiopia for Italy as the price of East African peace today after the League of Nations Council had received a report of the failure of conciliation.

Demands All

In a speech made by Baron Pompeo Aloisi to the Council, the Duce declared that an armistice must provide for assurance against the danger of any new Ethiopian mobilization and against any rearmament in Emperor Haile Selassie's domain.

Baron Aloisi asserted: "To put it otherwise, this means that an armistice must assure occupation of all centers of mobilization, including the capital itself and frontier points to which arms might be delivered to Ethiopia.

"In other words, it means practically occupation of enemy territory in its entirety."

Baron Aloisi accused the Ethiopian delegation of responsibility for the collapse of conciliation, reported to the Council by Salvador de Madariaga of Spain, chairman of the Council's Committee of Thirteen.

The Ethiopian delegate, Blaten Gueta Woelte Mariam, in a brief reply, declared: "Ethiopia fully maintains its previous position"—that peace negotiations must be conducted through the League and in the spirit of the Covenant, recognizing Ethiopia's sovereignty.

Italy Reported Ready To Negotiate Armistice Under Full Guarantees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 20—The Council of the League of Nations meeting today furnished an epilogue to the sudden reversal of League tactics in the face of Italian victory and German advance.

Feeling again a fear of aggravating the dangerous European division in the present circumstances, the Council has definitely shifted its position. There is some talk of a possible increase of sanctions after the French election, April 26, but the condition that Ethiopia may be in by that time is highly uncertain.

Reaffirmation of Loyalty

Nevertheless it was judged desirable to give opportunity to members of the Council to proclaim their fidelity to the principles of the Covenant. A particular failure cannot destroy the need of an international moral code. On this point British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in reaching his agreement with Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Minister of State, was insistent. They should both pronounce discourses supporting the League's action.

It is regarded as extremely significant that Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy also rallies to the League.

A somewhat obscure phrase in the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

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MILK

Munitions Trade Declared Corrupter of Governments

(Continued from Page 1)

Boat Company of the United States, "causing agitation in Brazil, Argentina and Peru, with Vickers taking the lead in Chile and Argentina and the Electric Boat Company in Peru and Brazil."

Up to Foreign Commissions

Touching on the ramifications of its study abroad, the committee declares "it will remain for commissions with full powers in the large European nations to report on the provocative activities of their companies."

This, it said, was "particularly to investigate the statements made in the French Chamber of Deputies, that Skoda in Czechoslovakia, a subsidiary of Schneider-Creusott," French munitions firm, "financed the Hitler movement to power, which, more than any one other event, can be credited with causing the huge rearmament race in Europe, so profitable to the European steel, airplane and munitions companies."

American munitions salesmen have been chiefly active in Latin America and China, the report states, in many instances resorting to bribery of officials. Withholding details, the committee declares "in some nations, violent changes of administration might take place immediately upon revelation of all details of such transactions."

The committee adds:

"Mr. Lammot du Pont stated that the publication of certain du Pont telegrams (not entered in the record) might cause a political repercussion in a certain South American country."

The committee announces it suppressed names of agents and the countries where they were operating to avoid "such repercussions."

Against Peace of the World

"The committee finds it to be against the peace of the world," it states at one point, "for selfishly interested organizations to be left free to goad and frighten nations into military activity."

When the State Department aided in peaceful settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute, the committee shows that L. Y. Spear, vice-president of Electric Boat Company (which supplied submarines to Peru) wrote to Commander C. W. Craven, of Vickers-Armstrong (which supplied material to Chile), denouncing "the pernicious activities of our State Department."

Records are produced showing that munitions firms flouted arms embargoes in Latin America and China, and fought disarmament efforts from 1922 down to the present.

Susceptibility to Bribes

The committee at one point says:

"The country which was credited with starting military armament 'out of all proportion with that of other countries in South America' was identified as a country whose officials were the most susceptible to bribes."

The report recalls that when a naval bill for $617,000,000 was before Congress "the president of the Bath Iron Works in Maine asked the publisher of a string of newspapers to reprint a Japanese war-scare story, although the Chinese source of that story had been thoroughly discredited editorially by the newspaper originally publishing it, the New York Herald Tribune. He thanked the publisher for playing up the scare story."

Political power is frequently exercized by munitions firms in small countries, the report says, and cites among others:

Helped Oust General

"Federal Laboratories, by putting itself at the disposal of the administration of Cuba and two opposing factions, all at the same time, is a case in point. The Colt agent in Peru reported on his helping overthrow the General in charge of ordnance orders. . . .

"The political power of the companies is best indicated, however, by a letter from Mr. John Ball, director of the Soley Armament Company, Ltd., of England, in which he pointed out that 'the stocks that we control are of such magnitude that the sale of a big block of them could alter the political balance of power of the smaller states.'"

Dealing with the relations of the munitions firms to the American Government, the committee declares at one point:

Naval Missions Not Peaceful

"The committee finds, from official documents it has not entered into the record, that the United States naval missions to Brazil and Peru have been giving considerable help to American muntions makers, and that their participation and leadership in war games directed at 'a potential enemy' have not advanced the cause of peace in South America, and that their activity can be misinterpreted by neighboring countries as support of any military plans of the nations to which they are attached."

The report continues:

Helped Default Bonds

"The committee finds, from official documents which it has not entered into the record, that the sales of munitions to certain South American nations in excess of their normal capacity to pay, was one of the causes for the defaults on certain South American bonds, and that the sales of the munitions was, in effect, financed by the American bond purchasers, and the loss on the bonds was borne by the same people."

The committee finds the "Army Ordnance Association" and "the Navy League of the United States" either with direct stakes in the munitions business or aided by subsidies from interested business.

Charges Political Activity

"The committee also finds," the report continues, in part, "that the Navy League together with various navy officials have engaged in political activity looking toward the defeat of congressmen unfavorable to Navy League and navy views.

"The committee finds, further that any close association between munitions and supply companies on the one hand and the service departments on the other . . . constitutes an unhealthy alliance in that it brings into being a self-interested political power which operates in the name of patriotism and satisfies interests which are, in large part, purely selfish, and that such associations are an inevitable part of militarism, and are to be avoided in peace times at all costs."

The committee repeats is earlier recommendation for establishment of a "munitions control board" in the State Department.

In World Patents Pool

The committee finds that American munitions companies have cooperated with the international armaments pool in exchanging patents, and that "international commercial interests of such large organizations as du Pont and Imperial Chemical Industries may precede in the minds of these companies the importance of national policy as described publicly by the Foreign Office or State Department."

"Such considerations of commercial interest," says the report, "were apparently foremost in the rearming of Germany beginning in 1924 and in the sale of a process which could be used to manufacture cheaper munitions in Japan in 1932, shortly after Secretary of State Stimson had taken steps to express the disapproval of this nation for Japan's military activities in Manchoukuo.

Several aviation companies also licensed Japan for the use of their material in Manchoukuo at a time when the United States Government refused recognition to it. Recognition by munitions companies may be far more important than diplomatic recognition.

Danger in License System

"The committee finds that the licensing of American inventions to allied companies in foreign nations is bound to involve in some form the recurrence of experiences similar to those in the last war in which Electric Boat Company patents were used in German submarines and aided them in the destruction of American lives and ships, and that in peacetime the licensing involves the manufacture abroad, at lower costs, of American material."

In another section, the committee finds that there is, at present, "no effective control over munitions activities of the commercial chemical industry."

The committee report is accompanied by a 17-page synopsis, the major portion of which deals with findings of facts in specific activities of the American munitions trade in Latin America and elsewhere; appended to which are the majority and minority recommendations.

Played One Against Another

"Colombia and Peru, at the time of the Leticia incident, were each kept well informed by the munitions companies of the proposed purchases of the other nation. The evidence of the Colt agent in Peru was that the Vickers's agent, after unloading a huge armament order in Peru, had boasted to the Peruvians that he would sell "double the amount, and more modern, to the Colombian Government." When a limited amount of materiel, such as machine guns, was available, Bolivia could be forced into ordering them on the threat that unless she acted quickly, Paraguay would get them.

Killing the back-country Indians of South America with airplanes, bombs, and machine guns boiled down to an order to get busy because "these opera bouffe revolutions are usually short-lived, and we must make the most of the opportunity."

The Game in China

In China the munitions companies report that there was a certain amount of feeling between the Central (Nanking) Government and the Canton Government. The Boeing agent was able to sell 10 planes to the Canton Government. Referring to the Nanking (recognized) Government he wrote:

"'Their anger at us in selling airplanes to the Cantonese is more than offset by the fact that the Cantonese have gotten ahead of them and will have better equipment than they will have. In other words, the Canton sale is quite a stimulant to the sale up here.'"

Commenting on the incident, the Nye committee says:

"All this may be little more to the munitions people than a highly profitable game of bridge with special attention on all sides to the technique of the 'squeeze' play, but to a considerable part of the world's inhabitants there is still something frightful in death by machinery, and the knowledge that neighboring governments have acquired the latest and fastest engines of destruction leads to suspicion that those engines are meant to be used, and are not simply for play and show."

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Brain Size Held Of No Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Leningrad, U. S. S. R.

THERE is no natural scientific basis for the conception that any human group (race or sex) is limited in its intellectual and emotional development by the size and structure of the brain, according to Prof. V. P. Osipoff, Director of the Leningrad Institute for Study of the Brain.

For several years the Institute has been gathering and making a comparative study among most of the tribes and races within the Soviet Union.

This study was designed to find out, among other things, whether the structure of the brain in men and women, and in so-called higher and lower races, is sufficiently different to limit or decide cultural development.

Nye Committee Splits Over Nationalizing Of Munitions Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—The Nye Munitions Committee split, four to three, on the question of a "nationalized" munitions industry, Senators Nye, Clark, Pope and Bone favoring it, and Senators George, Vandenberg and Barbour urging the alternative of "rigid and conclusive control."

The committee majority recommends:

"Government ownership of facilities adequate for the construction of all warships by the United States Navy Department, also all gun forgings projectiles and armor plate, and of facilities adequate for production of powder, rifles, pistols and machine guns necessary for the United States War Department."

The navy already builds half its vessels and guns, it is pointed out; and the majority report declares it could enlarge its facilities to produce all ships "necessary for a considerable naval race" for "as little as $23,600,000."

The minority report (of George, Vandenberg and Barbour) "questions the complete nationalization of certain defense commodities," and concludes:

"The committee minority believes that the public welfare, from the standpoint of peace, defense and economy, can be better served by rigid and conclusive munitions control than by nationalization except in a few isolated instances."

Man Confesses Part In Wendel Kidnaping

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 20 (AP) — Kings County officers formally charged Martin Schlossman, today, with kidnaping Paul H. Wendel, sought two other suspects in Detroit, and hoped a solution of the mysterious offshoot of the Lindbergh murder case was near.

Wendel told officers he was kidnaped and held prisoner in the Brooklyn home of Schlossman's father-in-law for 10 days and tortured until he "confessed" he abducted Baby Charles A. Lindbergh. He later repudiated the confession.

District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan said Schlossman confessed he helped kidnap Wendel and that someone paid him "expenses" for his part in the affair. Four detectives, sent to Detroit by airplane, hoped to find the two other suspects today.

Scout Wins Scholarship

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Eddie Cantor, comedian, announced last night that Owen W. Matthews 3d, high school graduate and Eagle Boy Scout of Portland, Ore., was adjudged winner of the $5000 college scholarship offered for the best peace essay.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

their barracks, sailors to their ships, aviators to their flying fields. Italian newspapers turned the thunder of their presses into victory marches, heralded the deflation of the League, and the Duce topped it all by bluntly affirming at Geneva that Italy now will be content with nought but the whole of Ethiopia.

This demand makes the peripheral slicing-up of the Hoare-Laval plan seem mild to Ethiopia.

China—Famine Threat to 30,000,000

Chengtu, Szechuen Province, China — Luxurious rice fields and verdant grasses upon which fat herds grazed gave this province in times past the name of "the Paradise of China." Today, 30,000,000 of the 70,000,000 inhabitants are caught in one of the worst famines of Chinese history, the Associated Press reported. Marauding Red armies living off the land made "paradise" barren, and China is now straining all its resources to relieve the distress which proved so swift an inheritance of violence.

Relief—Senator Charges Political Handling

Washington — Senator Hastings (R), of Delaware, took the floor today in an effort to smoke the Administration out into the open on such issues as relief, and the Florida Canal and Passamaquoddy projects. Specifically, he sought to smoke out a resolution for the investigation of relief, a resolution which is bogged in the Democratic-controlled audit and control committee. The Delaware Senator called the Roosevelt employment and relief policy a "miserable mess"; he defended the American Liberty League, estimating it to have a membership of 100,000, of whom 99 per cent are "plain, ordinary, honest folk" and only 1 per cent could be called rich men.

The Hastings attack is part and parcel of an impressive campaign to denounce the New Deal for its alleged political administration of relief. That the Administration takes this campaign seriously is illustrated by Harry L. Hopkins's well-publicized promise to ban politics from relief, and his action in ousting George H. Gannon, Washington State Administrator, for collecting political funds from his staff.

Hoover Declares G. O. P. Must Be True Liberal Party

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 20 (AP)—Herbert Hoover told the Young Republicans of California Saturday the Republican Party must become "the true liberal party of America."

"The party," he said in a written message to the state convention of Young Republicans, "must furnish the rallying place for all those, whether Republicans or Democrats," who believe in upholding "the standard of American principles."

The former President said the term liberalism was claimed "by every sect that would limit human freedom and stagnate the human soul, whether they be Fascists, Socialists or New Dealers.

Creed of Liberty

"Liberalism is a creed of ordered liberty. Whatever the New Deal words may be, their actions at almost every point are a threat to the very vitals of liberty. . . . You cannot extend the mastery of government over the daily life of the people without somewhere making it master of people's souls and thoughts.

". . . Liberty and opportunity do not flourish on a deficit of three billions a year. They will be diminished by the taxes which are being deferred for you to pay. Liberty cannot survive if these vast sums are to be used to pile up political influence.

Cites American Failure

"Nor can liberty survive a continuation of this ghastly failure in our country to restore employment when all the rest of the world has passed the world depression and proved it can be cured."

Hoover said it would be the Republican Party's duty to formulate "a courageous and progressive platform which will point the way to the American people for the next generation."

City Planners Split At Tri-State Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—Divergent opinions as to the objectives of city planning were expressed at a conference of some 200 experts from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, which was sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania. The meeting was held in Houston Hall April 16.

Col. Samuel Price Wetherill, who for years headed the Regional Planning Federation here, warned that civic planning must be restricted in its aims and should not be allowed to extend into sociology, economics and esthetics—in order to avoid the possibility of dictatorship.

Walter H. Thomas, technical director of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, however, insisted that these fields should be explored in drafting any plan—in order that the dangers of crime, disease and other social evils mnght be eliminated.

Congressman Sets Fad Of Pocketless Coats

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Representative Clare Hoffman of Michigan is blazing a trail in male attire—coats without pockets.

"For 20 years," he said, "I have not had a coat with a pocket. No one though much of the idea at first, but now I think it's catching on."

The Congressman predicted that in 20 years no men's suits will have them. His animus against pockets is twofold. He says they are unsightly when filled with the odds and ends that every man collects, and that a man loses poise and dignity when he goes around with his hands in his pockets.

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Sales Tax Rise Adds Much to Living Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

United States. If the New York City 2 per cent sales tax is taken into account this becomes almost 55 per cent.

"Because of the additional costs to which they are subjected, merchants and merchandising groups oppose sales taxes. While their opposition is less vocal, it cannot be said that consumers regard sales taxes with favor. It would certainly be incorrect to claim that the recent trend toward the sales tax indicates that it has become a popular form of levy."

Rivals Income Tax

In an article in the Harvard Business Review in 1931 Alfred G. Buehler stated, "During the last decade a new tax, known as the general sales tax, has assumed a position of imposing importance in public finance.

"Before the war, all general sales taxes were heartily denounced by economists. War brought a pressing need for large revenues. As a consequence about 30 nations have turned to the general sales tax and it has become an important rival of the income tax in modern fiscal systems."

Channing E. Sweitzer, managing director of the Retail Drygoods Association, in commenting on the sales tax survey, said "experience has shown that legislators are prone to meet the ever rising costs of extravagant spending through urging sales taxes whenever they are confronted with the need of additional revenues to pay for the frills and foibles of government."

Reform Sought To End Abuses In Army Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—Legislation to correct "loose and careless" U. S. Army practices—in connection with which private individuals made millions of dollars during pre-war years, high ranking army officers have been found guilty of accepting bribes and foreign complications have arisen—will shortly be introduced in Congress.

The projected legislative reform provides a climax to extensive investigations made over the past three years by the House Military Affairs Committee. It covered all phases of army procurement methods and practices during the entire post-war period.

Sale of Surplus Goods

Rigid requirements that all surplus or obsolete army supplies shall be sold to the highest bidder in open competition are to provide the nucleus of the reform recommendations. Most of the irregularities uncovered by the investigation have resulted from negotiated and often secret contracts whereby goods were allegedly sold for much less than their actual market value.

During the course of the investigation the navy was brought into the picture with minor incidents involving special discounts on automobile purchases by naval officers having some voice in the letting of automotive contracts. However, the net result has been to give the navy a relatively clear record. Charges of questionable practices in procurement also have been suggested against the army.

Report Urges Changes

In a concluding report recently published, Representative John J. McSwain, chairman of the committee, declared that the investigations "demonstrate the necessity of putting an end for all time to the administrative practice of negotiating either sales or purchases with private parties." He predicted that if Congress approves this reform, the Treasury and taxpayers of the country would benefit by many millions of dollars.

Many of the irregularities charged in the past revolved around contracts made with the War Department by various firms in which the dominant influence was Joseph Silverman Jr., New York dealer in cast-off army clothes. Some of his purchases found their way into the Chaco jungles, where U. S. Army insignia was not infrequently found on prisoners taken in the war between Bolivia and Paraguay.

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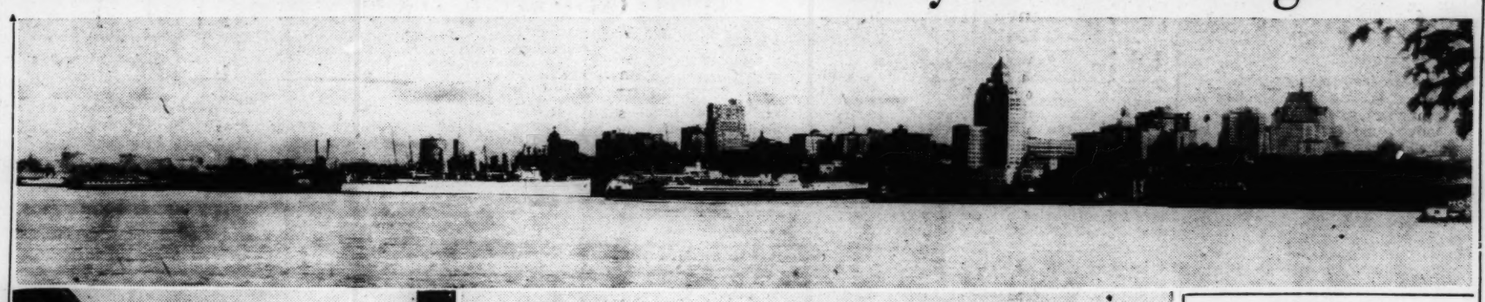
City of Vancouver Jubilee Marks Half Century of Civic Progress

First train spanned Canada in July, 1886, and now great city flourishes; First town incorporated with 2000 people, has grown to 100,000; Interesting celebration planned, with many visitors, including Governor-General.



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Swift Growth on Canada's West Coast

Upper—Panorama Showing Skyline and Harbor of Vancouver. Remarkable for Its Progress in 50 Years. Lower: Left—Georgia Street, Principal Thoroughfare in Vancouver. Right—Vancouver in 1886

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., April 20—On the fourth day of July, 1886—just a half century ago—the first train from eastern Canada chuffed into the little town of Port Moody, on Burrard Inlet. Canada had been spanned by rail, its nine provinces permanently united from ocean to ocean, and Port Moody was to be its western gateway.

A few miles to the west, the little town of Granville sprawled between the stumps and the beach. In planning the development of the Canadian West, no one seems to have thought of this struggling settlement, but the 2000 inhabitants had high hopes. Just as the railway was coming into Port Moody they incorporated what they called a city, but outsiders still called it "Gas Town." When the entire town was wiped out by fire a few months after its incorporation, it was quickly built again and Granville demanded an extension of the railway. On May 23, 1887, a train reached Granville and, though few knew it then, the foundations of a great world port had been laid.

Nine Weeks' Celebration

Renamed Vancouver, after the navigator who had explored its harbor in 1792, it has never stopped growing. This year Vancouver is celebrating its civic life of 50 years—a short life, but with a record of progress seldom equaled in the cities of men. The Jubilee celebration, marking the fifteenth anniversary of the city's incorporation, will start July 1 and continue for nine weeks until Sept. 7.

Elaborate preparations for it have been under way since last autumn, for Vancouver intends to provide a program worthy of the occasion. There are to be pageants beneath the immemorial fir trees of Stanley Park depicting the history of the city.

The arrival of Captain Vancouver and of the first train will be re-enacted. "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be enacted in the open air. There will be symphony concerts, massed choirs, street carnivals, international yacht races in Vancouver's huge harbor, fireworks displays and a great exhibition of British Columbia products.

Visitors From Afar

Thousands of visitors from Canada and the United States are expected to visit Vancouver during the Jubilee. It will stress from its beginning the friendly relations existing between Canada and the United States. A visit by American warships will be followed by large excursions from neighboring American cities.

Among leading Canadians who will come to the celebration will be Lord Tweedsmuir, newly-appointed Governor General, on his first visit to the Pacific coast.

Incorporated in 1886 with some 2000 people, Vancouver had grown by 1913 to a city of 100,000 people, largely because it was the terminus of Canada's first transcontinental railway. Then came the opening of the Panama Canal, which gave Vancouver cheap and almost direct water connection with Europe and the eastern seabord of America. Its strategic position as a port was now completely established. In little more than a score of years Vancouver had tripled its population which, including the municipalities about the city proper, is now reckoned at about 350,000 and is still increasing.

Taps Rich Territory

The map shows clearly why Vancouver was a point of destiny. Back of it lay the forests of British Columbia, whose lumber the world wanted, the sea with its wealth of salmon, the mountains filled with minerals and, east of them the grain fields of the prairies with a crop which must be moved by the shortest route to the sea. All these things must follow that great natural pass through the coast mountains, the rugged canyon of the Fraser River, down to Vancouver. Every extra bushel of wheat grown on the western prairies every ton of ore mined in the mountains, every box of apples from the irrigated valleys of the interior meant business for Vancouver. The freight cars on their return trip carried Vancouver's manufactured products in the hinterland.

The city itself lies on a great point of land between Burrard Inlet on the north and the lower reaches of the Fraser River on the south. On both sides are water fronts suitable for shipping. In Burrard Inlet, the city's chief shipping center, is a shore line of 98 miles, water area of 48.78 miles, all protected from the sea with a safe entrance.

Great Harbor

Burrard Inlet, one of the great natural harbors of the world, is rapidly becoming one of the great shipping centers of America. Wharves have spread all along its south side and now cover much of its northern shore as well. Beside them you see ships from every country—the white Empress liners that run to China and Japan, British tramps that will take out lumber and canned salmon, grain ships under many flags loading wheat from the prairies, Japanese vessels heavy with metals that come from Canada's huge smelter at Trail, American vessels taking pulp and paper.

Vancouver is now one of the first grain ports in the world. Its elevators, round gray towers along the water front, can store 17,843,000 bushels—the largest storage capacity in any ocean port. From 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of grain move through these elevators yearly from the western half of the prairies, which are now tributary to Vancouver.

Even during the depression the volume of trade has been growing. In 1935 the total tonnage handled was 6,341,045, in 18,288 vessels, an increase of nearly 2000 vessels over 1934.

Manufactures

Behind the water-front trade, Vancouver has developed a manufacturing community of major importance in the economy of Canada. The first industry of Vancouver, back in the days when it was Granville or "Gas Town," was a sawmill, and the forest trees remain its basic raw material.

The sea, too, supplies a great fish-canning and curing industry. From the fertile farmlands of the Fraser Valley come vegetables for canning. Hides from the interior are made into boots and leather goods. Large machine works supply machinery of many sorts for the sawmills, logging camps and mines of British Columbia. Sugar is imported raw and refined. The petroleum products needed in the provinces are made in oil refineries which import the crude product from the United States and South America. A large business is done in coal from the rich mines of Vancouver Island.

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics credits Vancouver with 746 major industrial plants, which handle such varied products as furniture, textiles, paper, clothing, soaps, paints, tea, coffee and spices, brooms, brushes and knitted garments.

Scenically, the setting of the city is majestic. To the north, across the harbor, the mountains of the Coast Range rise up, green with timber and topped with snow, the twin peaks of "the Lions," curiously like the shape of prostrate animals, clear cut against the sky. Look northward along any Vancouver Street and there, at the street ends, are the mountains, dropping down to the oval of the harbor. Looking west, you see the glittering streak of the Gulf of Georgia, and behind it the dim line of the Vancouver Island Mountains. To the south, laid out like a map from the residential district, lies the vast flat delta of the Fraser River, the gulf and still further south, the snow-capped Olympic Mountains of Washington.

The city's business district stretches up from the harbor and contains many of the finest business buildings in Canada and its sky line, seen from an incoming ship, is an impressive sight.

Lovely Panorama

South of the business district, the residential area of Shaughnessy Heights, rises up to an elevation of some 600 feet. From the homes there the entire panorama of mountain, sea and river is visible. In recent years residential building has pushed its way south to the heights overlooking the Fraser and westward to the tip of Point Grey.

Vancouver is a city of homes and gardens. In its mild winter climate flowers of every sort flourish and almost every home has its roses, shrubs and flowering plants. Spacious boulevards flank most of the streets in all the residential districts and in place of the old primeval forest the city has planted shade trees everywhere.

The park system of the city, the most jealously-guarded asset of the citizens, is extensive. Over 50 parks are maintained by a board of park commissioners and they cover some 2000 acres. The city's Stanley Park of 1000 acres, is one of the most remarkable in the world, bringing as it does the original coast forest into the very heart of the city. In this great reserve motor roads and trails wind through timber such as grows only on the Pacific Coast—great firs, cedars and hemlocks 200 feet high and five and ten feet through the butt.

Focus of Culture

Following the superb marine drive westward along the wooded shores of Point Grey, the visitor comes to the University of British Columbia, the center of the city's cultural life and a seat of learning whose scholars have distinguished themselves, particularly in the industrial life of western Canada. The university is housed in stone buildings of Gothic design, surrounded by a broad campus and backed by the original forest, with the mountains and the gulf forming a striking background.

The basic plan of the city is to be further improved shortly with a gigantic bridge across the harbor entrance—the Lions Gate—joining the business district to the residential areas which have been developing at the base of the north shore mountains, across Burrard Inlet. This bridge, 200 feet above the harbor, sufficiently high to allow the largest ship to pass beneath it, will develop on the north shore an area of homes clinging to the mountainside, much like the cities of the Mediterranean and will make the entrance to Vancouver curiously like the Golden Gate of San Francisco, a fitting western gateway for Canada.

American 'A' Finds Place In King's English

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—There's a new note in "the King's English" nowadays, and it's a very realistic one, in the opinion of W. Cabell Greet of Barnard College.

"When Edward VIII pronounced 'broadcast' with the American 'a,' there was a stir," Dr. Greet said, "and there were those who said it was a slip of the tongue.

"Well, if the royal tongue slipped, it was in a democratic direction. For King Edward's pronunciation has about it a truly imperial quality."

"With radio offering kings the opportunity to become again the personal leaders of their people," said Dr. Greet, "it is important that the voice on the air should not speak a class dialect.

"We are becoming more and more conscious of pronunciation," he said. "We travel more; we listen to the radio; we go to the talkies.

"This makes for more uniformity. What eventually will be the standard, no one knows. But that standard will not be based on 'elegance'; it will be determined in the interests of intelligibility."

Must Cut Liberty To Cut Crime, Says U. S. Prisons Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—To lessen crime in the United States, citizens must sacrifice their traditional liberty, Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, declared at a reception held in his honor at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel by the Medical Club of Philadelphia.

"This is a newer, more restive country," he stated, "containing a population whose mood is more rebellious and more intolerant of control and restraint than that of any other nation on the globe. But the time will come when we'll realize that we've got to swap some of this vaunted personal liberty of ours in a trade for less crime.

"By that I mean we'll agree as a people to submit to universal finger printing and identification for public recording, instead of howling about invasions of constitutionally-guaranteed personal liberty whenever these all-important subjects are broached."

Mr. Bates also declared that an important factor in the apparently greater lawlessness of the United States when compared to other countries, is the fact that it attempts to control the "liberty" of individuals in a greater number of ways.

"One reason," he said, "that the United States is called 'the most lawless country in the world' is that we punish sex offenses, drug addiction and habitual drunkenness more frequently and much more severely than they do in foreign countries. As a consequence our prisons are always crowded."

Mr. Bates devoted most of his talk to discussion of the assistance of the medical profession in the modern effort to reform imprisoned criminals.

New Split Hinders Labor Accord In Shipping on Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20—Pacific coast shipping is like a caldron. During the past three years it has boiled over frequently and more often still has bubbled menacingly and sent up alarming clouds of steam.

The latest outburst was promising to settle down to productive simmering, when a tentative agreement between employers and longshoremen broke down.

Documents for labor and ship owners to sign were ready last night, pledging mutual support of arbitration awards. The longshoremen's negotiating committee refused, on the ground that its members had exceeded their authority.

Threatened Industry

The dispute for a time threatened to disrupt the entire industry as seriously as did the longshoremen's strikes of 1934, and possibly again involve other branches of labor, as in the case of the San Francisco general strike of the same year.

It all started with the sailing of the Grace Liner Santa Rosa from New York some weeks ago, after an unsuccessful strike of seamen.

Loyal union men declared she carried a strike-breaking crew, and should be shunned by labor here.

When the Santa Rosa docked at Los Angeles, longshoremen refused to work her cargo, and she sailed northward after the briefest of stays. At this port stevedores were dispatched from the joint hiring hall to work the ship, but after mail and express had been cared for the longshoremen determined to await the decision of a union meeting then in progress. The decision was to work, but before it had come the employers sent the men home.

Ships Refuse to Hire

The shippers refused to hire stevedores sent to the Santa Rosa from the hiring hall, urging the men apply individually for work. The hiring hall, fruit of the general strike and protected by an arbitration award, proved a bad issue and was dropped by the shippers after a brief skirmish. "In principle," both ship owners and stevedores were found to agree, and a tentative compact to resume peaceful conditions was easily forthcoming, though subsequently further inter-union quarrels jeopardized its effectiveness.

In the meantime, however, shipping had been largely detoured around San Francisco, and a few ships here were anchored in the bay in ostentatious idleness. Laboring men pointed out that Los Angeles was the port which first refused to work the Santa Rosa, and yet shipping was being diverted to that port because of alleged similar action in San Francisco. This, they declared, indicated that the real issue was an attempt to break strong union positions in this key port of the Pacific.

Behind the scenes, two struggles are said to account largely for this recent boil-over of the shipping caldron: 1—The desire of the ship owners to break the leftist leadership of maritime unions; 2—the failure of water-front and seagoing unions to see eye to eye.

Photo With Negroes Declared All Right By Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today of the photograph of herself and two Negroes which was brought up before the Black lobby committee last week:

"I had no objection to its being taken, and I have no objection to it now."

In response to press conference questions, she recalled the circumstances under which it was taken:

She went to make a speech at Howard University, Negro college here supported by the Federal Government.

The group she was addressing sent "two officers from the colored, CCC camp" to meet her at the place where the car was parked and escort her up the steps to the meeting hall.

"They treated me with the utmost respect, and walked out with me," she said. "The photo was taken as it would have been taken in any other place where I was making a speech."

She said another photograph—which was circulated in the South—was taken at the opening of a slum-clearance project in Detroit, when "a small colored girl was lifted up and presented me with a flower—and I had no objection to that, either."

Roosevelts to Attend Funeral of Howe At Fall River, Mass.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—President and Mrs. Roosevelt will journey from the White House tomorrow night to attend the burial of Louis McHenry Howe, friend and secretary, at Fall River, Mass., on Wednesday morning.

Services wil be held in the East Room of the White House tomorrow afternoon.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany Mrs. Howe and her family to Fall River, leaving Washington tomorrow night. From Fall River the President will go to his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., to remain until Saturday, when he will motor to New York to keep an engagement to speak that night before the National Democratic Clubs. He then will return to Washington.

Mr. Howe, who passed on April 18, was secretary, friend, and political adviser to President Roosevelt for many years.

The son of a newspaperman in Indianapolis, where he was born Jan. 14, 1871, Mr. Howe moved with his parents to New York State when he was seven years old. He followed his father's profession, and it was while serving as political correspondent for a New York paper at Albany that he met Franklin D. Roosevelt, then a young State Senator. Mr. Howe had been a close admirer of Theodore Roosevelt and he became intrigued with this political fledgling who bore the same name but was a Democrat.

When Woodrow Wilson called Mr. Roosevelt to Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Howe went along as secretary. He was reported to have objected to Mr. Roosevelt's running for Vice-President in 1920, but after registering his protest, he turned faithfully to the task of lining up political paths for the candidate.

Mr. Howe was credited with a substantial part in setting the background of New York State governmental moves against which Roosevelt, as Governor, was limned for national attention.

The silent Howe stepped out of that role to move into at least some public attention in the 1932 convention.

Aside from politics, Mr. Howe's activities in connection with administration movements came before the public eye in only two instances—the Civilian Conservation Corps and the second bonus march. To him was entrusted the job of getting the huge CCC camps under way, and it was Mr. Howe who disposed of the bonus marchers—who had caused President Hoover so much trouble—by quartering them in a near-by army post and then enlarging the CCC to absorb them.

Weatherman 'Bats' .980, Saves Movies Millions

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 20 (AP)—A weatherman with a .980 "batting average" for accuracy was credited with saving the movie makers a million dollars every week since Jan. 1.

He is Dr. Irving Krick, assistant professor of meteorology of the California Institute of Technology.

Major studios weary of wasting days and dollars on "location" companies waiting for the weather to change, hired him last January. Now his forecasts are the backbone of shooting schedules, the sequences in which pictures are filmed.

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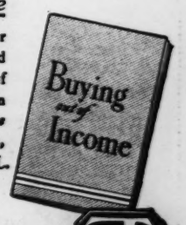

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FCC Takes Back Radio Stations Cited in 'Marmola' Drug Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20 — The campaign of the Federal Communications Commission against the Marmola program has practically concluded, one year after its start, with 20 or the 21 stations originally cited taken back into the good graces of the commission without any penalty, and only one station, KNX, 50,000-watt clear channel unit of the Western Broadcasting Company at Los Angeles, still on probation.

It is understood that Station KNX is also well on its way to forgiveness.

Normal Status

A year's experiment in dealing with the radio nostrum racket by the Commission practically came to an end yesterday, when two of the final three stations of the original 21 had the way cleared to restoration of normal status, so far as the Marmola program is concerned. These were stations KFRC, San Francisco station of the Don Lee Broadcasting Company, and WTMJ of the Milwaukee Journal, whose licenses will be placed on a regular basis as of Aug. 11.

Columbia Broadcasting Co. is now negotiating for purchase of KNX, the remaining blacklisted station, for a reputed price of $1,250,000; and when the application for transfer comes before the commission the Marmola case is likely to be finally forgotten as it has been with the other 20 stations, all of which have been let off without penalty.

Pressure for Restoration

Widespread interest has centered in the "Marmola case" as a test of how far the Communications Commission is prepared to go in keeping misleading and fraudulent advertisements of nostrums off the air and out of the American home. Instead of citing specific station as it has in the past, the commission in this case, May 21, 1935, took the entire roster of 21 stations carrying a specific objectionable program and required them to show cause why their licenses should not be canceled. Political pressure for their restoration was immediately exerted.

The Marmola program was sent out twice a day for 15-minute periods for approximately two months. Broadcasters frankly admit they knew nothing of the product whose virtues their stations extolled. Marmola contains a powerful drug, and is sold as a "fat-reducing" compound. In 1929 the Federal Trade Commission barred the company from distributing its product unless accompanied by a warning that it was dangerous except when taken under supervision.

Court and Post Office

The Supreme Court, in a test case, ruled the commission had exceeded its authority, since interstate commerce was not proved, although the court agreed evidence showed the product was unsafe for promiscuous distribution. The Post Office then summoned the company in a fraud order, and Marmola producers agreed to quit business and stop mail distribution. The company, it is charged, reorganized as the "Raladam Company," and proceeded to distribute Marmola through drug stores instead of by mail.

Stronger Measures

Members of the communications commission insist that their one-year campaign has been successful in barring Marmola from the air. Advocates of stronger measures, however, point out that no financial or material penalty has been employed against the 21 stations, that no apparent loss of prestige has occurred by the unfavorable publicity, and that other nostrums are still being extolled in homes equipped with radio.

Official representatives of the American Medical Association describe advertising of some of these remedies as misleading and fraudulent. Some of these nostrums are declared to be dangerous, habit-forming and poisonous.

Citations Issued and Dropped

The record of the commission's action shows how the drive lost momentum:

May 21, 1935—21 stations cited.
June 19, '35 — Citation dropped against 16 stations.
July 23, '35 — Citation dropped against WSMB, New Orleans, so far as Marmola case went.
Sept. 24, '35 — Citation dropped against KMBC, Kansas City.
April 14, '36 — Citations dropped against KFRC and WTMJ, leaving only KNX of the original 21.

Marmola is only one of the programs cited as dangerous and objectionable by Dr. Arthur J. Cramp and Dr. W. W. Bauer, representing the American Medical Association, in public hearings before the commission, May 15, 1935. Analysis of ingredients of the nostrums were made by experts of the association, and phonographic transcripts of their radio eulogies which went into the homes, were recorded.

Some of those criticized included Alka-Seltzer, Crazy Crystals, Peruna and Ex-Lax.

Where Radio Lags

The commission's attempt to drive home a sense of social responsibility upon radio stations for the programs they sponsor is admittedly handicapped by the immediate intercession of local congressmen, in behalf of any blacklisted station. The commission's power to withdraw licenses has been established by the Supreme Court, but the commission is extremely sensitive over the charge of "censorship." Blacklisting does not involve any penalty other than unfavorable publicity. According to Dr. Cramp's evidence, broadcasting stations are "far behind" newspapers and magazines in their treatment of patent medicine advertising.

Army of 80,000 Police Urged For Rhineland Border

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 20—Eighty students from eight western New York colleges, meeting as the Model League of Nations Council at Syracuse University, have "settled" the Rhineland dispute in two days by creating an international army of 80,000 to patrol the Franco-German border.

The League army was authorized after French "delegates" to the meeting here Saturday threatened to bolt the Council unless the German forces were removed from the demilitarized zone.

Movements of the German troops into the Rhineland were not limited by prescription of the Council, but France and Belgium were ordered to withdraw one fourth of their forces from the international boundary at an early date.

From German Student

The proposal for an international police, or League army, came from Eugene Lahr, German exchange student at Colgate University, who represented the Reich, and was accepted by the French delegation, from Union College, after a three-hour discussion.

Partially offsetting Mr. Lahr's diplomatic victory was an opinion from the Model World Court that remilitarization of the Rhineland was not justified by the French-Soviet Pact. This agreement between France and Soviet Russia, the court held, was not in violation of the Locarno Treaty.

Dr. Ellery Stowell, professor of international law at American University, wrote the court's advisory opinion from his office as "Chief Justice." He was assisted by a corps of 14 law students from participating universities.

Presiding over the council during its second day of deliberations was Miss Helen Nolan of Elmira College, who represented Australia. She was assisted by Miss Leila Bonsted of Syracuse University, who was secretary general.

Meets Twice a Year

Founded in 1928 at Syracuse University, the Model League of Nations meets twice a year to consider world problems. The fall session is to be held at Union College, where St. Lawrence University is expected to participate actively for the first time.

The agenda for each session is prepared months in advance and briefs exchanged by the various college groups taking part. Such reports are made upon assigned subjects for a thorough study of pressing situations.

Each of the 14 countries with permanent seats in the council is represented by four delegates, and a single university is entitled to furnish delegates for from one to three countries. This year the Model League of Nations co-operated with a Model World Court which was started last year by joint action of Colgate and Syracuse Universities.

Besides Syracuse Univeristy, Colgate Univeristy and Union College, participants are Elmira College, Wells College, Hamilton College, Buffalo University and Rochester University.

Troops in Colorado Bar Indigent Aliens

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 20 (AP)—Armed with pistols and clubs, a detachment of Colorado National Guardsmen set out today to enforce Gov. Ed C. Johnson's edict of martial law against indigent and alien laborers crossing the southern border of the State.

The Governor, supplementing his Saturday announcement, said he would order additional guardsmen stationed along the other borders if the itinerants still sought entrance to Colorado.

Governor Johnson said his decision was caused by reports that beet sugar firms and railroads planned heavy importations of "cheap labor," which would develop trying conditions in the caring for unemployed residents.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on May 3, 10; June 7, 14; July 5, 12; Aug. 2, 9; shortwave station W1XAL 10:12 a. m., (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2 (no evening service during July and August), Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

New York City—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 26; Third Church of Christ, Scientist, May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc. on May 17, June 21, July 19, Aug. 16.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA 11.93mc, on April 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on April 26; May 10, 24; June 14, 28, July 12, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on May 3, 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc on April 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on April 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Brantford: Collegiate Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 1.

England

Essex

Ilford: Ilford Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 30

Lancashire

Manchester (Third Church): Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, 7:30 p. m., April 27.
Wigan: Central Hall, Station Road, 8 p. m., May 1.

London

London (Sixth Church): Putney Palace Theater, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15, 3 p. m., April 26.

Northumberland

Whitley Bay: The New Coliseum, 3 p. m., April 26.

Suffolk

Ipswich: Public Hall, Westgate Street, 8 p. m., May 1.

Surrey

Croydon: North End Hall, 8 p. m., April 27.
Richmond: Richmond Theater, The Green, 3:30 p. m., May 2

Yorkshire

Wakefield: Jubilee Hall, Margaret Street, St. John's, 8 p. m., April 28.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (First Church): St. Andrew's Hall, Berkley Street, 8 p. m., April 30.

Wales

Glamorganshire

Swansea: Patti Pavilion, Victoria Park, 8 p. m., April 28.

Germany

Carlsruhe (Baden): Eintrachtssaal, Karl-Friedrichstrasse, 8 p. m., May 8.
Munich (First Church): Museumssaal, Promenadestrasse 12, 4 p. m. and 8 p. m., May 5. In German.
Stuttgart: Stadtgartensaal, 8 p. m., May 7.

Switzerland

Basel: Mustermessegebäude, Roter Saal, 8 p. m., May 4
Interlaken: Grosser Konzertsaal, Kursaal, 3 p. m., May 3.

United States

California

Grass Valley: Montez Theater, 116 West Main Street, 8 p. m., April 30.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., April 28.
Roseville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 1.
South Santa Anita: Church Edifice, 812 West Duarte Road, 3 p. m., April 26.

Colorado

Denver (Fifth Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 28.
Englewood: Englewood High School, 3600 Block, South Broadway, 8 p. m., April 27.
Greeley: High School Auditorium, Fourteenth Avenue, 3 p. m., April 26.

Connecticut

New Haven: Troup Junior High School, Edgewood Avenue, between Beers and Platt Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 27.

District of Columbia

Washington (joint lecture): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, C. and D Streets, N. W., 3:30 p. m., April 26.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.
Bloomington: Church Edifice, 219 East Monroe Street, 8 p. m., April 30.
Chicago (joint lecture): Auditorium Theater, Wabash at Congress Street, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., April 28.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, 610 Grove Street, 8 p. m., May 1.
Galesburg: First Methodist Church, Kellogg and Ferris Streets, 3 p. m., April 26.
Morrison: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 1.
Peru: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 27.

Indiana

Brazil: Senior High School Auditorium, North Forest Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Chesterton (Society, Chesterton and Porter): Westchester Township High School, Chesterton Boulevard and Morgan Street, 8 p. m., April 28.
Evansville: Church Auditorium, 212 Mulberry Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Michigan City: High School Auditorium, Spring and Detroit Streets, 8 p. m., April 28.
Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 1.

Iowa

Burlington: North Oak Junior High School, 903 Oak Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Davenport: Masonic Temple, 115 West Seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 1.
Maquoketa: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 28
Muscatine: High School, Sixth and Mulberry Streets, 8 p. m., April 28.
Ottumwa: Church Edifice, 203 East Fourth Street, 3 p. m., April 26.

Kansas

Kansas City (Third Church): Ben Hur Masonic Temple, Thirtieth Street and Connor Avenue, 3 p. m., April 26.
Merriam: Shawnee Mission Rural High School, 3:30 p. m., April 26.
Salina: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 30.
Topeka: High School Auditorium, Tenth Avenue and Polk Street, 8 p. m., May 1.

Kentucky

Lexington: Henry Clay High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.

Massachusetts

Amesbury: Congregational Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., April 28.
Marblehead: Abbot Hall, 8 p. m., April 27
Reading: Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 8 p. m., April 30.
Winchendon: Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 1.

Michigan

Benton Harbor: High School Auditorium, Colfax and Empire, 8 p. m., May 2.
Detroit (Seventh Church): Southwestern High School Auditorium, Fort Street at Waterman Avenue, 4 p. m., April 26.

Missouri

Columbia: Church Edifice, 404 College Avenue, 8 p. m., April 28.

Montana

Great Falls: Grand Theater, 8 p. m. May 1.
Missoula: Liberty Theater, 211 East Main Street, 8:15 p. m., April 30.

New Jersey

Pitman: Broadway Theater, 3:30 p. m., April 26.

New Mexico

Albuquerque: High School Auditorium, Broadway and Central Avenues, 3 p. m., April 26.

New York

Binghamton: Masonic Temple, Main at Murray Street, 8:15 p. m., May 1.
Mamaroneck: St. Thomas's Community House, West Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m., April 28.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, Central Avenue and Bronx River Parkway, 3:30 p. m., April 26.

Ohio

Berea: Berea High School Auditorium, Bagley and East Roads, 4 p. m., April 26.
Brecksville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 1.
Cincinnati (Second Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 1.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., April 30.
Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 11685 Lake Avenue, 8 p. m., April 28.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 28.
Findlay: Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.
Hamilton (First Church): Hamilton High School, Sixth and Dayton Streets, 3:15 p. m., April 26.
Lakewood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 1.
Lima: Memorial Hall, Elizabeth and Elm Streets, 8 p. m., April 27.
Middletown: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Oberlin (Organization at Oberlin College): Faculty Room, Carnegie Library, West Lorain and North Professor Streets, 8 p. m., April 30

Oregon

Corvallis: Old Gymnasium, Oregon State Campus, 8 p. m., May 1.
Portland (First Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.

Pennsylvania

Greensburg: High School Auditorium, Main Street, 3 p. m., April 26.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., April 30.
Philadelphia (Third Church): The Baptist Temple, Broad and Berks Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 26.

South Dakota

Rapid City: Ballroom, Alex Johnson Hotel, 3 p. m., April 26.

Washington

Montesano: City Hall Auditorium, Main Street and Broadway, 3 p. m., April 26.
Seattle (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Seneca Street at Eighth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 27.
Shelton: Junior High School Auditorium, Twelfth and Franklin, 8 p. m., April 26.

Wisconsin

Fort Atkinson: Auditorium, Municipal Building, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
La Crosse: La Crosse State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., April 28.
Sheboygan: South Side Junior High School, 1019 Union Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Watertown: Turner Hall, 301 Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 28.

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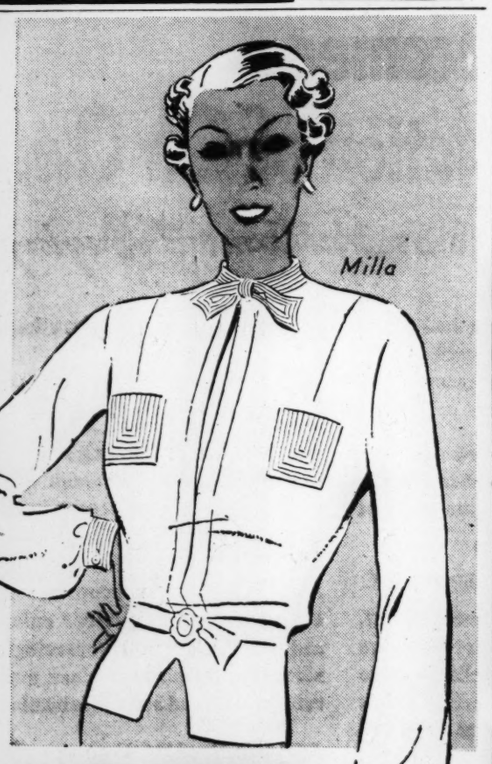

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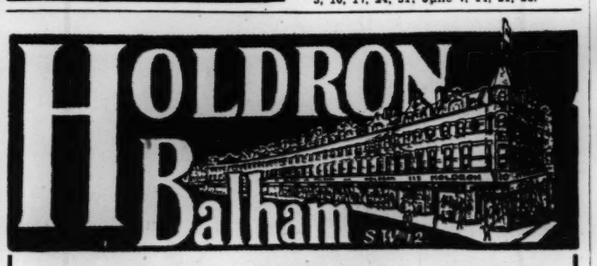

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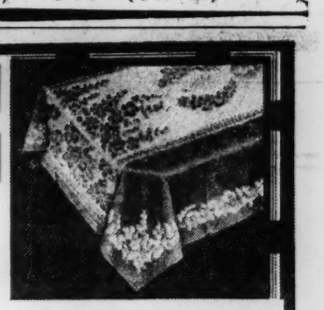

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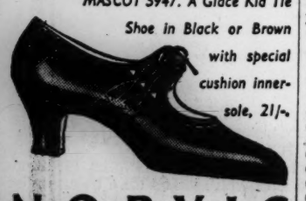

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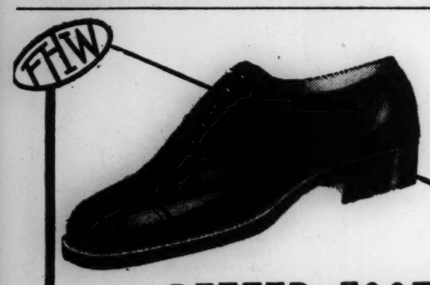

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Lobby Inquiry Throws Light On How Propagandists Work; Common Source Is Indicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—What has the Black Lobby Committee accomplished, what is it doing, what does it plan to do?

Two years of intense inquisitorial activity, with a Supreme Court case now looming, have made the committee the storm center of the present Congress. Late revelations as to the Sentinels of the Republic were of the same explosive quality that have gone into its records from the start. In the temporary lull over the week end, records were searched to give a perspective of the committee's work:

The committee has shown, to date, that $3,106,485 was spent for the attempted defeat of the Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company bill by utilities, and it is checking an additional $2,000,000.

Said to Have Cost $5,000,000

Returns of expenditures in connection with the fight on this bill are not in, but a conservative estimate places the total at $5,000,000; although Rep. John O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman of the House Lobby Committee, has estimated "$20,000,000."

The committee has shown that in this utility lobby fight tens of thousands of fake telegrams were sent members of Congress, many of them with forged names, at the instigation of public utilities, that records were burned and documents destroyed. Despite this agitation, the bill was enacted. It was this activity that originally launched the committee.

Similarity of Objectives

The committee this year has investigated a group of pseudo-patriotic organizations, and has found a remarkable identity of objectives, backers and financial resources, as follows:

American Taxpayers League—Favors reduction or repeal of income taxes, estate taxes, gift taxes, corporation taxes and other levies on big business, and urges substitution of sales tax; J. A. Arnold, league executive, showed gross income last year of $45,975 from bankers, corporation directors and business men. Group received co-operation of Hearst radio stations.

The Crusaders—former wet group has opposed Wagner bill, TVA; Wheeler-Rayburn bill, Securities Control Act, other new-deal legislation. Fred C. Clark, national commander, said organization received $120,000 in contributions last year, Irénée du Pont giving $10,000, Alfred P. Sloan, head of General Motors Corporation (affiliate of du Ponts) gave $10,000.

Close to Liberty League

Farmers Independence Council—Opposed AAA or new-deal substitutes, and all governmental "devices to aid agriculture." Stanley F. Morse, executive vice-president, testified Lammot du Pont gave $5000 and packers were major supporters. Council used offices of American Liberty League in Washington and Chicago.

Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution—Received $5000 each from Pierre du Pont and John J. Raskob to back Gov. Eugene Talmadge's anti-new-deal grass roots convention at Macon, Ga., in co-operation with Election Managers Association. Vance Muse, of the latter agency, testified to preparation of campaign literature showing Mrs. Roosevelt escorted by Negroes. Total receipts, $41,000.

Once Worked for Wets

Sentinels of the Republic—former wet group—has opposed social security bill, maternity bill, child labor legislation in states, bill to establish national department of education, Wagner bill, Guffey coal bill, holding company bill; advocated repeal of pink slip income tax publicity law. Has received $168,500 since it began anti-New Deal campaign, $103,000 of which came from Raymond Pitcairn, Philadelphia manufacturer, or members of his family. Alexander Lincoln, Boston banker, declared he considered the "Jewish threat" to the United States "a real one."

The Black Lobby Committee is leading up to an investigation of the American Liberty League, which it regards as a parent organization of a number of these groups. Evidence already at hand shows certain contributions to the Liberty League as follows:

How They Contributed

Irenee du Pont	$86,750
Henry du Pont	15,000
Lammot du Pont	10,000
Pierre du Pont	15,000
S. Hallock du Pont	15,000
William du Pont	15,000
Archibald du Pont	2,500
Mrs. Irenee du Pont	1,000
R. R. N. Carpenter (du Pont Co. V. P.)	15,000
W. S. Carpenter (du Pont Co. V. P.)	2,334
John J. Raskob	15,000
Bankers Trust Co. (Raskob is director)	20,000
Alfred P. Sloan (affiliated with du Ponts	15,000

Dozens of interlocking financial connections between these groups are shown, as for example:

J. Howard Pew, president Sun Oil Company, $4600 to The Crusaders; $5000, Sentinels of the Republic; $5000, National Economy League; $10,000, American Liberty League.

In connection with the Liberty League, the Black committee yesterday read a statement into the record that former Gov. Alfred E. Smith made his famous New Deal attack in Washington before it, because the league "needed him to clear it of its financial taint." The statement was included in a memorandum of a conference with Mr. Smith by Thomas L. Chadbourne and C. A. Berry, representatives of the Sentinels of the Republic. The Sentinels and the league once considered uniting, it was shown.

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Methodists Split On Social Reform At Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 20—The New York Conference of the Methodist Church, meeting here, appears divided on the question of social and economic reform, one group seeing eye to eye with the Methodist Federation for Social Service, the liberal wing of the denomination; and another group, representing the conservatives, characterizing the reformists' program as "communistic."

After having practically repudiated the Methodist Federation for Social Service in a resolution adopted by the conference on April 16, the reform program was again brought out on the floor of the conference meeting for another airing on Saturday afternoon. At that time a report by the social service committee was presented, in which it was declared that "the chief roots of today's ills—depression, national antagonism and Fascism—are found in our economic system."

Radical View

The report urged that the present system be supplanted by one whose aim would be "Production for use and not for profit." It recommended "A participation in co-operative, non-profit undertakings" and extension of democratic control in all organizations with which the denomination is connected. In such efforts, it advised the denomination to consider present social needs, and "to make a blueprint of a planned order, as may be begun within the framework of our present order."

A substitute report was thereupon offered, and both the original and substitute were referred back to the committee after a heated debate.

Conservatives Reply

J. E. Gates, author of the substitute report, declared that the original report, if rightly interpreted, contained "the whole essence of communistic philosophy," and Carl H. Fowler, another member of the conservative group, backed Mr. Gates's stand strongly, declaring that the original report was "exceedingly dangerous to church and people."

The original report was defended by Chester A. Smith, one of its framers, who repudiated the charge that the advocates of the reports were "Reds."

The consensus of opinion here today was that the policy of the denomination with regard to social and economic reform would be the most moot problem to be placed before the quadrennial conference meeting in Columbus, Ohio, next month.

Abstinence Report Adopted

The report of the temperance committee of the conference denounced the liquor traffic. It reaffirmed the Methodist policy of total abstinence and went strongly on record against moderation. Abstinence, it declared, was the only safe course to pursue.

"That was where Abraham Lincoln stood," it said. "That is where the Women's Christian Temperance Union stands, and that is where the Methodist Episcopal Church stands."

The report stressed that the number of arrests for drunkenness was increasing and that repeal of national prohibition had proven a failure.

It was adopted unanimously.

Auto Club Tows 52,000 Stalled Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—About 52,000 "rescues" of members whose cars stalled, mostly in severe winter weather, were performed by the Keystone Automobile Club during the year ending April 1, according to the club's general manager, J. Maxwell Smith. The cars were towed a total of 73,000 miles—equal to three times around the world.

Other club activities were: "answering 185,000 requests for highway and touring information; distributing 88,000 maps to touring motorists; erecting more than 1100 new warning and direction signs and maintenance of approximately 60,000 signs previously erected.

The club's motor patrol, first automobile club service of its kind in the United States, rendered helpful service on the highways to members and nonmembers alike. Patrolmen covered more than 209,000 miles and provided various types of assistance to thousands of motorists. In addition, the patrol assisted local police and highway patrolmen in the handling of traffic emergencies and played an active part in organization and supervision of school safety patrols.

Air Crash Kills Couple

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., April 20 (AP)—The second Allegheny Mountain air tragedy in a fortnight marked up as victims today Frederick H. Harvey, Kansas City business executive, and his wife.

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Peace Student

By a Staff Artist

Dr. James T. Shotwell
Director, Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Socialist Wing Moves to Shake Thomas' Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 20—Right win Socialists were preparing today to further contest control of their party in the State and the nation by the faction led by Norman Thomas, nationally known Socialist leader. They have notified the Thomas group that they are against all forms of "dictatorship and Communism" and will organize independently to promote "social democratic principles."

The notification came from Louis Waldman, who was defeated for re-election as Socialist state chairman here Saturday, and was contained in a telegram which Mr. Waldman dispatched to Dr. Harry W. Laidler, who succeeded him in the state chairmanship. The telegram was preceded by a statement by Mr. Waldman that he had nothing personal against Dr. Laidler.

No Obstruction Planned

"I will not obstruct your administration nor place obstacles in its way," Mr. Waldman said. "We shall not do to you what the left wing-Communist elements did to us the last two years. Am urging Socialists to provide no alibi for inevitable failure of left wing rule of Socialist Party in this State.

"Socialists opposed to dictatorship and Communism will organize independently to promote social Democratic principles. Not even you can save left wing from alliance with Communists, which already began by May Day United Front. I regret you allowed yourself to be used in fight for triumph for left wing-Communist alliance you do not believe in.

Loyally Advised

"But having said 'A,' you will have to say 'B.' Take advice from a veteran. Better stay loyal to Detroit declaration, Communist United Front and Thomas for President or you will be ousted.

"When you are, you will be welcome back with us. We will understand."

Mr. Waldman's reference to "May Day united front" referred to the program for the May Day parade in New York City in which Socialists, Communists and labor will march together.

Radio Priest's Union Reveals $101,060 Income

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Receipts of $101,060 for the first two months of this year have been reported to the House by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice.

The union reported expenditures of $96,388 for the period, including a pay roll of $13,000.

New Study of Peace Plans Found Necessary to Success

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Increased study of the progress of peace and effective methods for applying ideals of liberty, justice and decent conduct in the international affairs were recommended by Dr. James T. Shotwell, director of the division of economics and history, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in a report made public today.

"The success of the peace movement will depend largely upon whether it can find effective ways to apply the ideal of liberty, justice and decent conduct in the actual practices of intercourse," Dr. Shotwell said. "To do so it must face the varied problems of the day in their own terms, which means that provision must be made to deal with them beforehand.

Cannot Apply to All

"It is not enough to invoke the ideals which should serve as a standard of conduct, because the terms are applied differently in different nations. Nations of a democratic tradition, for example, find it difficult to understand the German point of view which regards military service as a function of liberty. The procedure of pacific settlement must take all of these elements into account."

Peace in a changing world must provide methods for dealing with shifting forces and national disequilibrium, Dr. Shotwell declared, stressing that such methods cannot be imposed by wishful thinking. "Peace is a function of statesmanship," he added, "and not a mere negative abstention from conflict."

Needs Increased Study

"There is surely need of an increased study of the problem of peace, either in the conduct of foreign relations or in planning adequate instruments for dealing with international relations as a whole," the report says. "Nowhere else in human relationships is there a greater chance of disastrous error due to ignorance of the terms of the questions dealt with; and nowhere else has there been greater progress during recent years than in international understanding."

Permanent peace depends upon the discovery and development of adequate substitutes for war, according to the report.

"This is a problem which cannot be solved by improvisation in the hour of crisis," he continues.

Needs Proper Preparation

"Just as the best of strategy in war is futile unless there has been preparation to carry it out by work in mines or factories long before the need for munitions arises, so with the strategy of peace; it needs the prior exploration of all the resources available and the careful measurement of the forces with which it may have to deal in time of crisis."

Dr. Shotwell stressed that the Carnegie Foundation has endeavored to meet its obligations in regard to adequate preparation for peace by undertaking two major co-operative projects and a series of lesser ones.

"In the 'Economic and Social History of the World War,' the last volumes of which are to be published during the coming year, a vast survey has been made of the effect of modern war upon the normal life of civilized nations," he said.

"In the Canadian-American Research project, a comprehensive plan has been carried out for setting a technique of international dealing where conditions seem at their best but where close analysis shows trends that might lead to misunderstanding if left unnoticed and uncorrected. Alongside these two great enterprises, the division has kept busily at work on a number of matters."

Dr. Shotwell announced that an important volume dealing with the economic cost of the World War to Poland has just been completed and that a report on the effects of the war in Germany has been delayed. One volume of the American-Canadian series has been finished, and eight additional manuscripts were in his hands, he said.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Kyoto Keeps the Boys' Festival

By Janet P. Johl

THE soft note of a gong sounded through the tiny wooden house. Kyoto yawned and rubbed his eyes. Then he hurriedly jumped from his floor-bed, and put on his hakama, or under trousers, and then his kimono. His grandfather did not approve of modern short trouser suits worn by many of the schoolboys, so Kyoto tried not to mind when the boys teased him because of his kimono.

Quickly he pulled on a pair of white tabi, or feet gloves, that were divided so that the big toe had a special place, and then washed his face and hands, thoroughly, in a little wooden tub, and combed his shiny black hair.

Kyoto carefully folded his futone, or cotton mattress, rolled his pad of bed clothing neatly, and tucked them away, with his hard little rice pillow, in a closet that was hidden behind a sliding panel in the wall. Then he joined his venerable grandfather.

"Ohaiyo, Grandfather," he said, bowing before the old man.

"Ohaiyo, Kyoto," replied his grandfather smiling up at him from his tatami, or straw floor mat.

The Tango NO Sekku

Kyoto knelt on his own tatami and sat back on his heels. His grandfather passed him a little red lacquer tray on which was a blue bowl, filled with delicious hot rice. As soon as his grandfather began to eat, Kyoto took up his own ivory chopsticks and skillfully used them to eat the rice.

His grandfather had already slid back the wall panels of the frail little house, so that the whole front of the house was opened to the crisp, clear air. In the distance the silvery cone of the volcano, Fujiyama, shone white against the blue sky.

"How beautiful Japan is in the spring," said Kyoto's grandfather. "Before we know it, we shall be celebrating the Tango NO Sekku."

Kyoto's slanting black eyes shone happily. "Will you help me hang up the great paper fish, Grandfather?" he asked.

"Yes, indeed," replied the old man, his saffron colored face wrinkling with smiles at the memory of other festival days when he had hung the gold and scarlet carp by its nose, on the tall bamboo pole from the purple tiled roof, and watched it soar toward the heavens, tugging at its string.

"Now, my son, it is time for you to go to school."

Old Customs

The smile faded from Kyoto's face. He usually obeyed the moment his grandfather spoke, as Japanese children are taught to do, but now he hesitated a tiny bit. He was thinking of his blue kimono and the trouser suits of the other boys. He was thinking, too, of the Boys' Festival.

"Honored Grandfather," he said politely, "do you truly think we should celebrate the Tango?"

The venerable Grandfather looked at him in amazement and Kyoto hastened to add, "Honorable Grandfather, many of the boys at school laugh when the teacher mentions the festival days. They say there are other things to do, more important than the festival."

The grandfather's black eyes burned like two coals in his sallow face. "More important things," he repeated, gravely, no longer smiling. "And what, please, are these 'more important' things?"

Kyoto thought for a long moment. "Oh," he began and then stopped to think again. "The boys mean baseball or——" His grandfather silenced him with a gesture of his hand.

"You mean the Western game that your small kintaro doll represents, that of a leader of cheers, bearing a megaphone?"

"Yes, the kintaro has something to do with baseball, Grandfather."

"A good game, indeed, in its place," agreed the old man, rising from his cushion. "But surely a sport is not more important than a festival which represents the ancient history of our revered country.

"I shall prepare the paper carp. Perhaps you will invite your school friends here for May fifth to fly their kites.

"We shall have kashiwa-mochi, for the occasion. All boys, no matter how modern, like rice cakes wrapped in oak leaves."

"Mochi!" cried Kyoto, forgetting the boys for a moment. "I love rice that way."

Grandfather Has An Idea

His grandfather nodded well pleased at Kyoto's enthusiasm. "I shall have chimaki, too, if you will gather the reed leaves so that I may wrap the rice dumplings within them."

Kyoto bowed low. "Thank you, oh honored Grandfather."

His grandfather bowed, also. "School, my son," he suggested, mildly.

Kyoto went to the entrance of the little house to put on his geta, or wooden street clogs. He slipped his toes through the cloth straps of the two-bladed sandals.

"Sayonora, Honorable Grandfather," he called.

"Sayonora, Kyoto," replied his grandfather and waved good-by.

Soon, his grandfather put on a padded coat, over his dark kimono, slipped into his geta, and then went clicking down the stepping-stone path, to the center of the town.

Presently he reached the business section. The shops had already slid back their panels to tell the passer-by they were open. Kyoto's grandfather stopped first at the shop of Ito, the shoemaker.

"Ohaiyo, Ito," he greeted the busy shoemaker.

"Ohaiyo," replied the shoemaker. "You are out early."

Among the Shops

"Yes," answered Kyoto's grandfather. "Of necessity. Have you any extra bamboo for use as poles?"

"Poles?" repeated Ito. "Yes, I have the bamboo—not that I am inquisitive."

"For the Boys' Festival," explained the grandfather. "You have many sons, have you not, Ito?"

"Yes," and now the yellow tinted face of the shoemaker saddened. "But, unfortunately, they do not seem enthusiastic over the coming festival."

The grandfather nodded. "That is why I am here," he said softly. "I have told my grandson to invite his many school friends to our humble house for mochi and chimaki. Your sons will come, too. Will you put the carp up on a bamboo pole before your shop, and your house?"

"Willingly," agreed Ito. "We should not let the youth forget the noble deeds of their ancestors."

From shop to shop, Kyoto's grandfather visited. The toymaker, the baker, the carver of ivory, the dealer of copper kettles—all were delighted to help preserve the ancient festival.

The Flower of May

At last the great day arrived. The wistaria, the flower of May, was in bloom, its graceful purple and white flowers hanging in long festoons. Kyoto wore a fine blue kimono with Fujiyama embroidered on the back.

Early in the morning the sliding door had been pushed back, and on every side, golden and red carp were flying from the housetops, or from long bamboo poles. As the wind blew into the mouths of the fish, the bodies filled out, and seemed to fly through the air, thrashing their tails.

Kyoto's Surprise

Kyoto looked at his grandfather in surprise. "The boys said they would not celebrate——" he began.

"It is foolish to discuss what has been said," replied his grandfather, looking up at the gaily decorated street.

"It is best to remember what is being done. When you and the boys have flown your kites long enough, I shall have the mochi ready."

Through the festive streets, Kyoto and his friends played beneath the fish that soared in the wind. They brought out their dragons, their butterflies, and their birds, and flew them in the spring breeze until the strings became tangled and cut.

"Come to my humble house," Kyoto then invited them. "My honorable grandfather is waiting."

Soon the entrance to the little house was filled with geta of all sizes, and within, squatting on soft straw tatami, were Kyoto and his friends. His grandfather was busy serving delicious kashiwa-mochi and chimaki. The sliding doors were pushed together so that all was quiet within the house.

On one side of the room, on a raised alcove, or tokonoma, a place of honor, the grandfather had placed his hero dolls, in their ancient costumes, with their banners and horses.

Near by, he had several leaves of the iris, the boy's flower, called shobu, and given to the boys because it is the strongest of all flower leaves. Not too close was Kyoto's doll, the kintaro, or cheer leader.

When the boys had eaten a great deal of mochi and chimaki, Kyoto's grandfather looked at their happy faces. "Do you know why we men of Japan fly the carp today?" he asked quietly.

The Carp Swims Upstream

"Because it is the fish which fights its way upstream," answered Taro, the oldest son of Ito, the shoemaker.

"Yes, and by so doing, it teaches us to be strong and brave and to overcome all obstacles," added the grandfather. "Is it not worth while to see the carp fly once a year as a reminder of these things?" The boys nodded agreement.

"And those dolls, they remind us of other days in our country, and other men who remembered how to be brave."

The boys looked over toward the tokonoma. There was the white horse, gorgeously saddled with trappings of red silk. There were the flower helmets. There was the set representing Nakoso-no-Seki, the poet, and the set of Toyotomi Kideyoshi, the "Napoleon" of Japan.

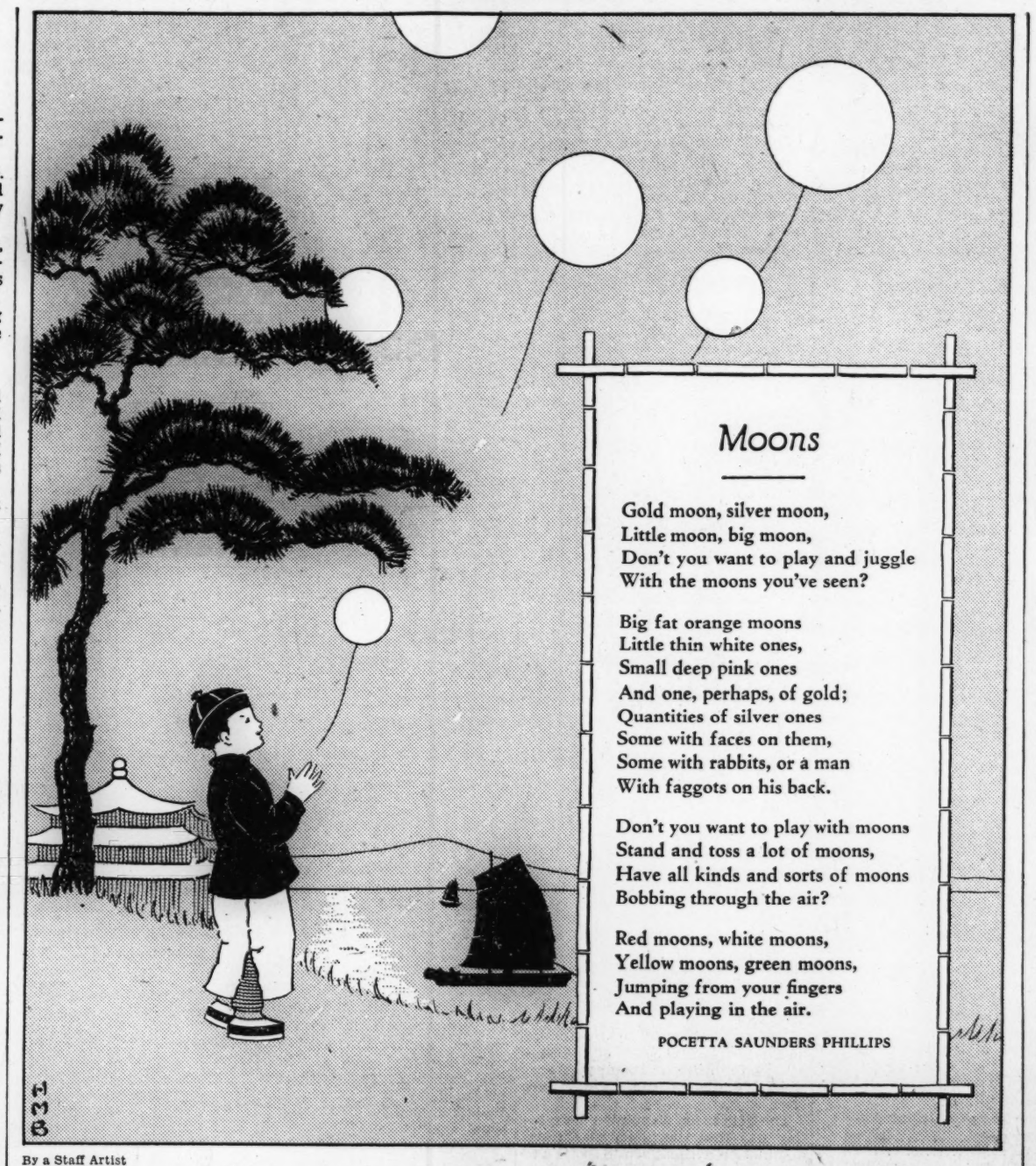
Kyoto's grandfather saw the boys looking at the historical figures. "Would you like me to tell you of these people who made our history?" he asked.

The boys turned eagerly toward him. "Please tell us, honorable Grandfather," said Kyoto, politely.

So Kyoto's grandfather told story after story until at last it was time for the boys to go home.

Kyoto was so happy he hardly knew how to say "thank you." "Taro says we must come to his house next year," he remarked after the boys left. "But Kiya says he is the older and he should have the festival in his house."

Grandfather nodded as he smiled happily.



Moons

Gold moon, silver moon,
Little moon, big moon,
Don't you want to play and juggle
With the moons you've seen?

Big fat orange moons
Little thin white ones,
Small deep pink ones
And one, perhaps, of gold;
Quantities of silver ones
Some with faces on them,
Some with rabbits, or a man
With faggots on his back.

Don't you want to play with moons
Stand and toss a lot of moons,
Have all kinds and sorts of moons
Bobbing through the air?

Red moons, white moons,
Yellow moons, green moons,
Jumping from your fingers
And playing in the air.

POCETTA SAUNDERS PHILLIPS

By a Staff Artist

Animals' Welfare Week

ANIMALS' WELFARE WEEK in England begins this year on Sunday, May 3, when boys and girls as well as grown-ups will do all they can to make this world a happier place for birds and animals.

Preparations for the week have already begun. Children are reminding everyone at home and abroad about it; some are collecting good stories about animals to tell at school gatherings; others are taking part in animal plays.

Teachers are arranging for interesting talks on the subject to be given, and are also getting up competitions in essay writing and poster drawing, and grown-up people are preparing for special meetings to be held in the towns where they live.

Realizing that much of the suffering caused to animals is the result of thoughtlessness, ignorance, or lack of imagination, the organizers of the week are suggesting various ways by which boys and girls can help to overcome these things.

Get to Know Animals

For example: They can decide to learn more and more about birds and animals through nature study in fields, woods, parks, and even on city roofs! They can befriend every animal in need of a pal, and be patient with them when they are timid; they can keep a supply of fresh water in places where thirsty birds and animals can get it day or night; they can feed and find shelter for any homeless dogs or cats; they can refuse to keep any pets in captivity.

During the holidays they can be thoughtful for the little sea creatures—the fish, shrimps and crabs in rock pools—by treading softly so as not to disturb them, and by seeing that others do not take them from their happy homes.

They can protect the butterflies that make the country so gay with their beautiful colorings, by asking others not to touch their fragile wings, and by leaving them free to enjoy the sunshine and flowers.

Leave Them in Their Homes

They can help horses up steep hills by getting out of vehicles and walking; they can arrange for cats to be properly provided for while their owners are on holiday, and they can see that wild animals are left in the woods, fields and forests, where they were born, to live their own lives in their own way.

During the week last year a teacher gave a special talk in a school. The next day a little boy went up to her and said, "I've got something to do for animals. The people next door have a dog which they have to keep chained up all day because they are out at their shop. I've asked them to let me take it for a run and we have the greatest fun!"

That is just an instance of how one small child was able to change the whole life of a poor little lonely, bored animal.

April Pictures

NO MORE snow for a long time! Rivers that went on a rampage in March are gradually settling down to their regular work and their usual beauty. But their usual beauty means that each day shows unforgetable scenes, does it not? Every day we find new sights in the great outdoor garden. Even if we look at the same picture in the same locality, year after year, it is full of new beauty.

The Sparrows Arrive

Day by day the different birds are appearing. By this time there are quite a number here. March brought bluebirds, robins, phoebes, song sparrows, redwings, grackles, and meadow larks.

April is the great sparrow month. Keep your eyes open for fox sparrows when they arrive from their winter homes. You will know them because they are dressed in the brown color of the fox and are larger than our English sparrows. Look for white-throated sparrows, too, and listen—you might hear one sing.

Unexpected bird pictures may be seen in many places. You may see large April pictures with many birds in them, or you might see a picture of one bird on a twig.

You might hear the music of many redwings singing their "O-kalees" in the marshes, or you might hear the "chuck" of one migrating hermit thrush under a bush as he scratches in the dry leaves for food, but in both cases the pictures are exquisitely beautiful, if we look for them.

Have a Sharp Eye for Birds

As the month goes on, keep watching for other migratory birds. Go on bird walks early in the morning before you go to school. Take bird glasses or opera glasses with you. Even if you only walk out into your own backyard, you might see or hear something interesting. The brown thrasher comes in April. You may hear his morning concert as he perches at the top of some tree. A few warblers are venturesome enough to put in an appearance this month.

How long a list of blossoming shrubs and trees have you? By the end of the month you should have quite a list. Isn't the red maple pretty? Are you still finding any pussy willows? How cheery the forsythia is! Do you know the shadbush? Until you get very close you may not realize how delicately beautiful it is.

Helping

If only I were not so small,
I'd guard all helpless living things,
Those with four legs, and those with wings,
And fishes with no legs at all.

I wish when I go walking out
They'd know how much I love them all
And run in answer to my call
And come and follow me about.

I'll make them happy one and all,
When I have grown to be a man.
I'll make them happy if I can,
However big, however small.

MARION REED

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

C for Cinderella

POOR little Cinderella longed to go to the Royal Ball with her two step-sisters, but she had no lovely clothes and no carriage to drive in. All she could do was to sit by the kitchen fire in her rags. But her Fairy Godmother knew how kind and good Cinderella was, and with a wave of her wand the rags turned into a ball dress, the rats and mice into a coachman and footman, and the pumpkin into a coach. And that was how Cinderella met the Prince and married him.

Sandy and His New Wagon

SANDY'S new little red wagon with the rubber tires rolled fast along the sidewalk. It was quiet, too. Only the tap-tap of Sandy's new shoe on the stone walk made any sound.

All day long Sandy rode his little wagon. Once it was a train, with a station at each house along the block. Then it was an automobile, and Sandy went on a trip to the store for mother. After that, it was a bus and each tree beside the walk was a house where it picked up children to take to school.

All day long Sandy's foot went tap, tap, tap, along the sidewalk. When he went in to dinner he was very hungry. Mother told him he had as good an appetite as a baby robin.

"Let me see those new shoes of yours," said Father. "Do they fit?" Sandy held up his foot. What he saw surprised him and father, too. The shoe that had gone tap, tap, all day long did not look new any longer. All around the toe it was rough and worn.

"Why!" cried mother, "what have you done to your new shoes, Sandy? Where have you been?"

"Only playing in my new red wagon with the rubber tires," Sandy answered. He even went out to look at his little red wagon to see if its wheels looked worn and dirty. But they did not. The wheels were just as bright, the tires just as clean and hard as they had been early that morning.

Daddy and mother came to look, too. Of course, it was the pushing with his foot that had worn out the toe of his shoe. Daddy told them that.

"What shall we do about it?" said mother. It almost seemed to Sandy that mother was saying, "We cannot do that any more."

"I wish I had rubber tires on my shoes," he said.

Daddy laughed. Then all in a second Daddy stopped laughing and his eyes grew round.

"Say!" Daddy looked first at mother, then at Sandy, then at Sandy's shoe. "Say, why can't we put a rubber toe on Sandy's shoe? Where are those old overshoes of his?"

It was mother's and Sandy's turn to have round eyes. Sandy was the first to answer,

"They are out in the basket on the back porch."

They all marched into the house and out of the back door to find the old shoes.

"You see," Daddy said, as he picked them from the basket, "the heels are gone, so we can cut the toe right off."

It wasn't long before Daddy had fitted a little black rubber toe on Sandy's new shoe.

Sandy tapped it along the kitchen floor. It was just the thing.

"This will make my engine and my automobile run quietly," he told Daddy.

"Yes," said Daddy.

All next day Sandy rode the new little red wagon with the rubber tires. All the next day his shoe with the rubber toe tap, tap-tapped along the sidewalk to make it go.

That night when Daddy came home Sandy ran to show him.

He held his foot out for Daddy to see.

When they took off the rubber toe his shoe was just as it had been that morning.

"That was a good idea of yours, Daddy," said Sandy.

"Hey-oh! Hey-oh!
For the rubber-tired toe!"

sang Daddy.

All Day Long Sandy's Foot Went Tap, Tap

[These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.]

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MR. and MRS. C. A. ROYS, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Adaptability Prime Factor For Japanese

By William Henry Chamberlin

(Continued from Page 1)

but many of our scientists themselves are the first to admit that it has not achieved much in the basic sciences or displayed spectacular originality in the applied sciences. The situation is not hopeless. The undeniable ability of the scientists of Japan to produce copies that are superior to the originals warrants anticipation of gradual removal of scientific deficiencies as time goes on and scientific civilization becomes more firmly rooted in the nation."

Excerpts from Nyozekan Hasegawa's article, "The National Character of the Japanese" in Contemporary Japan, for March, 1935:

"The main stream of Japanese thought, however conservative it may have been, has always been realistic in spirit and never detached from objective circumstances.

Practical Realism

"The development of the nation seems to owe much to this practical nature of its people. Though often given to superstition, the Japanese have had no metaphysics, popular or academic, for which they should be thankful rather than regretful, as some of them seem to be.

"The self-assertion of the nation in maintaining itself against foreign countries ought not to stand in the way of further development through international co-operation. . . .

"Various phases of urban and commercial civilization and recent trends in popular amusements, which show that too much of indecency and vulgarity has been absorbed from Western modernism need to be remedied."

Reasons Behind Customs

The reasons for certain Japanese habits and customs, as analyzed by The Japan Times of Dec. 15, 1935:

"Most Japanese houses are not built of stone or brick like those in Occidental countries. Their principal building material is wood and bamboo. This is not on account of the frequent occurrence of earthquakes, as many suppose, but is due to the peculiar climatic condition of this country. In Japan, during the summer, the isolation is intense, and the temperature and humidity of air are very high, as in tropical countries. . . . Much of the wall space of our houses is given up to 'shoji,' or sliding paper doors that can be removed to let the air pass freely into the rooms.

"One of the most notable characteristics of Japanese clothing is the broadness of the sleeves. In summer the air inside the tight sleeve of foreign clothes soon becomes saturated with perspiration. . . . In the case of the kimono or Japanese clothes the wide sleeves serve as bags, the air within easily absorbing any water vapor from the skin.

Not Meat-Eaters

"The nonprevalence of a meat diet among Japanese is attributed to Buddhism. Of course it may be one of the causes, but the principal cause is, I think, the climate of this country.

"As in tropical climates, the summer is hot and wet, and all kinds of grass grow luxuriantly. Therefore all grassland may be turned into good farmland by means of slight cultivation. Every inch of land, even the mountain slopes and hillsides, is cultivated. In Occidental countries, especially in northern Europe, cattle are raised on grass, grains and vegetables and people use much meat. But in this country the people live directly on vegetables and consume marine products, especially fish caught in the seas which surround Japan, instead of pastoral products, which are rather scarce in this country."

Resumes Old Dress

A Japanese journalist, Yasotaro Morri, describes aspects of changing living habits in Japan in his book, "Sunrise Synthesis," from which the following excerpts are taken:

"A Japanese girl who has worn Western clothes from childhood up to the time of her marriage, at 20 years of age or so, says goodbye to the foreign style and goes back to the Japanese, once she is married. There are exceptions, of course, but as a rule this is the case.

"A married woman's daily life, the very construction of house in which she lives with her husband make the Western clothes (except, perhaps, when she goes out) decidedly inconvenient. Where, as a girl student, she could enjoy life in European garments, she finds it impossible to do so after she has become a wife. She readily discards the Western clothes and goes back to the regular Japanese dress. . . .

Rice Will Be Food

"This national habit of eating rice as the major and important part of the diet will last for ages to come, no matter what epicurean vanity may tempt us to add new or fancy dishes to our table. Neither is there any prospect of our giving up the habit of eating raw fish, any more than it is likely that the Europeans and Americans will give up raw oysters. Nor shall we discard chop-sticks for knives and forks. . . .

"One has only to look into any of the well-ordered fashionable restaurants, grills or the dining rooms of leading hotels and clubs at the lunch hour; he will be convinced that there must be something more than mere novelty that draws so many men and women to the European meals. One European meal a day seems to have become a set custom with a great many of those who work in offices.

"Pastry is now also familiar to the Japanese, who are becoming increasingly fond of it. . . . Soft drinks are deservedly becoming more popular every year and soda fountains with quite pretentious appointments are no longer new in the leading cities. But the peculiar homely, rustic flavor of the green tea will make it remain the leader of nonalcholic national drinks. . . .

"The Japanese woman has long been conspicuous by her absence from all public functions where, in the West, she would be present with her husband as a matter of course. . . .

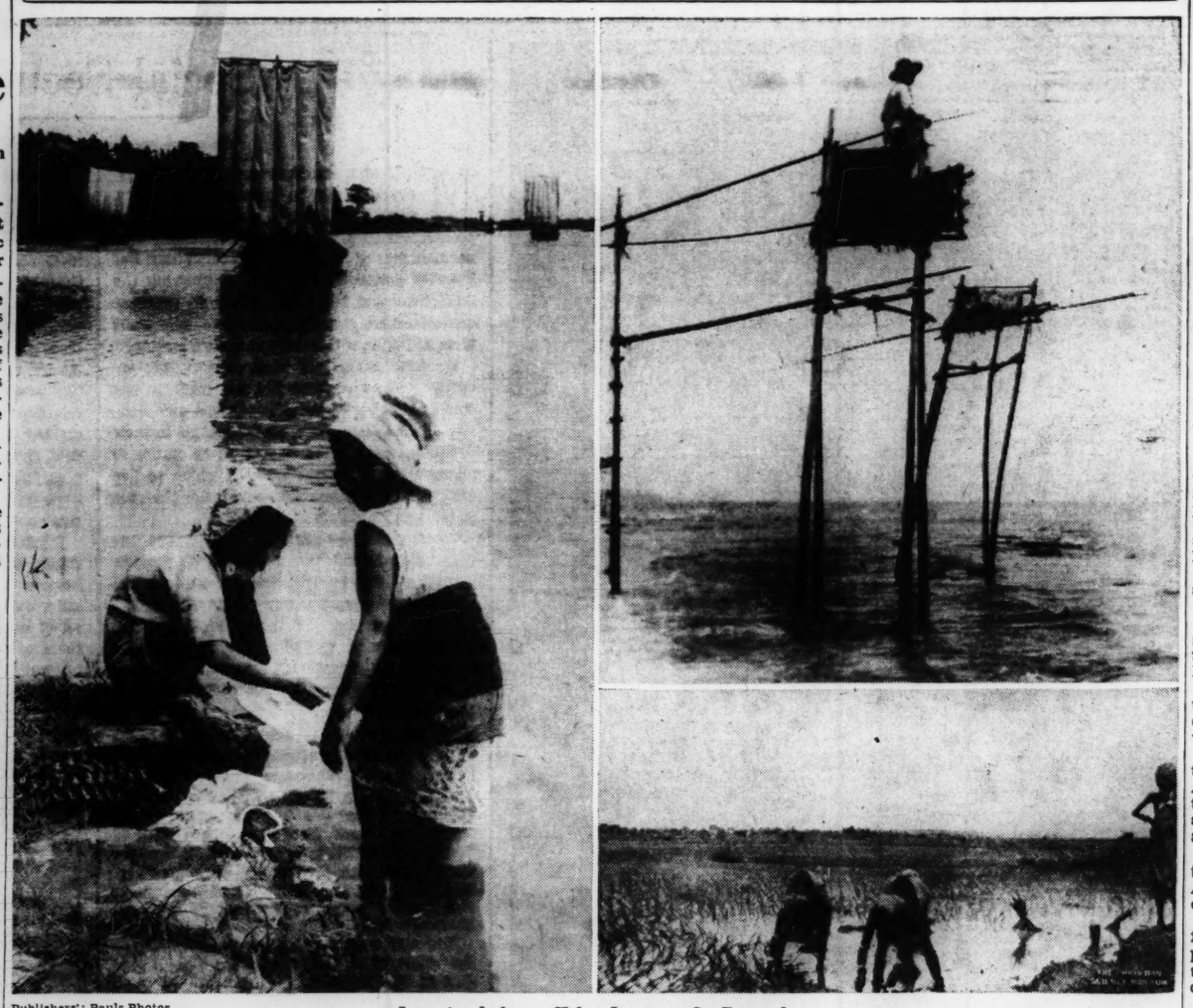
New Vistas

"Modern industries opened a new vista for girls, enabling them to earn wages in a manner never known before. Some time after their appearance in mills girls replaced boys as telephone operators. Still later the biggest bank in Japan experimentally employed two or three young women as office workers. This radical move—incredible as it may seem today—created a tremendous sensation.

"All that is history. Japanese women are now to be found everywhere. They long ago established a reputation as nurses. They have since found places at ticket windows, behind the counters, in barber shops, in garages. They are driving newsboys from the corners and they are already firmly entrenched in the masculine domain as motorbus, street-car and subway conductors, elevator operators, radio announcers and bill collectors.

"In the intellectual sphere woman has shown herself equal to the sterner sex as a novelist, journalist, musician, teacher and physician. She may yet develop a newer and wider field in academic activity."

Work Is Their Ancient Slogan



Publishers'; Pauls Photos

Intensive Industry Helps Japan to Go Forward

Left—Washing Clothes in the Tone River. Upper Right—Japanese Fisherman on the Lookout for a School of Sardines; When He Sights Them He Will Warn His Co-Workers and They Will Go Out in Boats With Nets to Bring the Fish Home. Lower Right—Planting a Rice Paddy—Rice Being Still the National Food

Eden Assails Italians for Use Of Poison Gas

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian offer expressed the hope that coming negotiations would permit Italy to take her full place.

Ready to End Hostilities?

Italian statements, now published, indicate that Italy is willing to open negotiations with a view to cessation of hostilities. The alternatives were an armistice or a preliminary peace. An armistice would have to be agreed on the spot by military chiefs, Italy said, and as security for the Italian troops is involved strict guarantees were demanded. Without refusing the armistice, Italy considers that a preliminary peace can be negotiated, and speedily. Italy remarks that the negotiations must take cognizance of the actual situation. The Committee of Thirteen are not asked to recognize that situation. But it is intimated that because it exists it would be better for the negotiations to be directed, though any means of keeping the Conciliation Committee informed would be considered.

Turkish Problem

The affair of remilitarization of the Dardanelle Straits by Turkey is regarded as much more serious than was at first acknowledged. However polite in form was the Turkish request for revision, in reality it threatened to present Europe with another "fait accompli." In the Balkanic Entente and the Little Entente there is some disquietude, for coming after Austria's announcement of national service, there is a repercussion of Adolf Hitler's coup, which threatens to extend and to shatter the whole European system.

A sign of the times is the complete reserve of Russian Ambassador Nadimir Potemkin in the League deliberations. The Soviets have tried to explain to Rome that no hostility ever has been felt toward Italy. They are understood to have said that they are ready to raise sanctions and to negotiate an Italian-Soviet pact similar to the Franco-Soviet Pact. But Italy is not considered likely to conclude such an arrangement.

Hitler Criticized By English Earl

HUDDERSFIELD, Eng., April 20 (AP)—The Earl of Harewood, brother-in-law of King Edward, declared in a speech here Saturday night that "If you examine the methods of Chancellor Hitler it is difficult to draw any parallel to them except the methods of a gangster."

Referring to Herr Hitler's treatment of politicians and Jews, Lord Harewood said: "All that doesn't interest us when he governs in his own country, but it does interest us the moment his hand begins showing outside his own country.

"If we are dealing with a highwayman or gangster we shall do so more comfortably if we are armed with a bullet-proof shirt; it is a bullet-proof shirt we have to provide somehow in this country, and that can be provided by an effective territorial army."

Winnipeg Relief Project Teaches Domestic Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — A training school for household assistants is now in operation in Winnipeg, as the newest experiment in helping recipients of public relief to help themselves.

The school proposes to take up to 25 girls every three months and give them a thorough training in the household arts, including cooking, laundry, waiting on table and other things that would qualify them for housework. The school is being conducted under the auspices of the unemployment relief committee of the city, and the instructor in charge is a graduate in home economics from the University of Manitoba.

Turks Firmly Deny Remilitarization Of Dardanelles Straits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20—Categorical denial that Turkey has already remilitarized the Dardanelles has now reached London through the medium of the British Ambassador to Turkey, who has been informed to that effect by the Turkish Government.

From the outset, it has seemed incredible to informed opinion here that Turkey, having taken the initiative only a few days ago in seeking to reopen the matter by negotiations, should have so soon decided to follow the German lead and achieve her end by unilateral action. It is noticed that reports to the contrary have mainly emanated from Greek sources.

Greece, it is pointed out here, is a doubly interested party, because the Treaty of Lausanne demilitarized not only the straits but the three Greek islands of Lemnos, Samothrace and Tenedos, at the entrance to the Dardanelles. For strategic reasons, Greece would want to fortify these at the same time Turkey refortified the mainland.

In both cases the desire to refortify is largely attributed here to the fear of Italian aggression. It is known that Premier Benito Mussolini has long cast envious eyes on Anatolia. If his African adventure succeeds, the Turks and Greeks both think he may turn to the Levant for fresh fields to conquer.

Not Much Objection

Meanwhile, Russia, which in the past has always wanted the straits open, now is ready to see them closed. Roumania apparently raises no objection, though her only sea road to the outside world lies through these straits. Bulgaria, however, demands fulfillment of the old pledge that she should be given an outlet through Greece to the Mediterranean. At present, the straits are under a special regime, controlled by an international commission, which reports annually to the League. It is presumed that this will disappear. But there is reason to believe that Turkey is ready to renew most of the assurances contained in the Lausanne straits convention for the passage of warships and merchant vessels in time of war and peace.

Turkey's desire to change the regime in the straits has long been known and it is presumed that her demand will be conceded, seeing that if it is not, she is in position to take by force what is refused her as of right.

French Claim Reich Is Seeking to Buy Strategic Islands

PARIS, April 20 (AP)—French officials charged today that National Socialist Germany was attempting to buy strategic islands in the Atlantic for use as war-time naval bases.

The officials said one of the Bissagos Islands off the northwest coast of Africa, most of which are Portuguese, already was prepared by Germany for use by submarines and hydroplanes.

The Reich, they said, was "angling for other islands" through nominal agricultural trading companies.

Officials declared a company which was a "blind" for the German Government contracted to rent the first island from Portugal.

The French Navy Ministry was represented as believing construction on such a base would be part of a German plan to strike swiftly at French transport of troops and raw materials from French colonies in the event of war.

France, at the same time, came to the realization, after a week end of jubilation over its "victory over England" in the League of Nations deliberations at Geneva, that perhaps it was England that really had won the diplomatic battle.

Although the French won their fight against any new sanctions on Italy, as punishment for the Fascist warfare in Ethiopia, they failed to obtain a British commitment for sanctions against Germany in the event that the Reich fortified the Rhineland.

The Bissagos Islands lie off the westernmost point of the west coast of Africa, opposite Portuguese Guinea. There are 16 large islands and numerous small ones, with many fine ports. The largest of the islands is Orango. The islands are described as densely populated by a savage Negro race.

Farm Total Increases

The number of farms in the United States on Jan. 1, 1935, was 6,812,350, an increase of 8.3 per cent over April 1, 1930, according to the census bureau.

Reich Displays Military Gains In Huge Parade

BERLIN, April 20 (AP)—Remilitarized Germany paid homage today to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler as its supreme commander by staging the biggest military parade held in Berlin since the war.

In its demonstration, the Reichswehr revealed for the first time that it considers its tank units as a separate entity ad not merely an auxiliary arm of other forces such as infantry.

Nearly 300 two-man tanks, besides scores of large and medium tanks, rumbled past Herr Hitler as the crowd cheered this new development on military science. The applause given the tanks was louder than that accorded any other branch of the service on review.

Tank Superiority

Military experts estimated that Germany already enjoys a numerical superiority in tanks over other European nations.

For almost two hours, column after column marched past the Führer and his high officers.

Motorcycles, howitzers, trucks, and anti-aircraft guns were included.

Children Greet Hitler

On three different occasions little girls broke through the rumbling ranks to shake hands with Herr Hitler.

The Führer wore a brown storm troop uniform. The highest ranking officer of the army stood on the reviewing platform with him.

The entire German Cabinet attended, but the French and British Ambassadors, as well as the Ministers of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Roumania were conspicuously absent.

Ambassador William E. Dodd of the United States departed for America on his annual vacation two days ago.

Today's parade showed that the famous Prussian goose-step and precision close order drill again was an integral part of German military discipline.

Quebec May Repeal Law for Tax Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Premier Taschereau intimated in the Quebec Legislature that the Government was prepared to repeal the law of 1934 which obliges a municipality to sell property when the taxes are in arrears for two years. The question was raised by Mayor J. E. Gregoire of Quebec City, who said that 1800 properties in the City of Quebec were in danger of being sold by the sheriff. The Premier asked the Mayor to meet him together with members of the Municipal Commission when an effort will be made to solve the problem.

It was said that the best solution was to repeal the law. The Premier pointed out that he was in agreement with this, although under the law a proprietor could get an extension up to five years from a judge of the Superior Court.

La Follette Inquiry Gives Labor Chance to Air Its Grievances; Hunt for Remedy Moves Slowly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—The extent of the bitterness and hostility which exists between a section of American industry and labor has been thrown into challenging relief here during the past week in a series of senatorial hearings which has given labor a long-sought sounding board for the airing of its case.

Whether the tales of attempted assassination, brutality, espionage and armed intimidation presented have been exaggerated or not, they have shown conclusively the existence of a degree of mutual misunderstanding and mistrust which constitutes a serious threat to social stability.

The ostensible purpose of the hearings conducted by the La Follette subcommittee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee is to provide a factual background for possible future legislation to strengthen the National Labor Relations Board. There are indications also that there may be an incidental political motive.

Labor Has Its Day

Conservative business and industrial elements have long attempted to discredit organized labor and its strike activities with the brand of Communism. Labor is now retaliating by attempting to pin on the reactionary element in industry, behavior toward labor which if only partially true, is inconsistent with Democratic guarantees of individual liberty.

Spokesmen for the Labor Relations Board attempted to show a connection between the industries using the alleged methods of intimidation and the American Liberty League, a conservative organization which is strenuously opposed to the Roosevelt Administration and therefore, by implication, on the same side of the political fence with the Republican Party. Whether by intent or not, the political effect of the hearings is to portray the Roosevelt Administration as being at least well-intentioned toward labor, whereas forces known to be allied with the political opposition are branded as enemies.

More Labor Support

While it is already apparent, even at this early stage in the presidential campaign, that the bulk of organized labor is with Roosevelt, it is obvious from the hearings that Roosevelt endorsement of a new measure to implement the Labor Relations Act and provide labor with a new weapon in its efforts to force industrial acceptance of general unionization would provide another powerful link between the New Deal forces and labor.

The labor complaint at the hearings has been that industry is resisting with every means at its disposal the realization of the right of free organization which is provided in the labor act. In other words, labor represents industry as deliberately defying the law, and demands more effective federal enforcement. It admits that it is not powerful enough itself to unionize such industries as steel, and insists that the power of the Federal Government should be thrown into balance on labor's side to make it possible.

Labor Hurls Charges

Testimony so far has been designed to show the existence of a concerted movement on the part of industry to resist the spread of labor organization. In the furtherance of this program the employers are alleged to be willing to stoop to any device. Their major weapon is represented as the numerous strike-breaking agencies throughout the country which go under the disguise of detective or industrial advisory agencies.

According to the evidence, which so far has come exclusively from labor or National Labor Board sources, industry employs these agencies to the extent of $80,000,000 a year. In return for this the employers obtain a spy system which not only keeps them informed daily of all labor activities among their employees, but also undertakes to prevent strikes by intimidation and to break a strike if one should develop. Many of the spies are alleged to be criminals and thugs of the lowest type. Some factories and mills are declared to be provided with regular arsenals containing many types of hand weapons, gas bombs and machine guns.

No Remedy Proposed

When strikes break out under such conditions it is understandable that trouble should develop. So far there is no indication what remedy, if any, will be proposed in Congress. There has been no suggestion whatever of an effort to arrive at an objective solution to the basic hostility which exists. Both labor and industry are fighting for complete victory and undoubtedly their respective positions will take form in legislative proposals—on the one hand for enforcement of the right of labor organization and on the other for invalidation or repeal of the Wagner Labor Relations Act. But there is no hint yet of a fair and satisfactory settlement which might end this industrial warfare.

'Cotton Roads' Planned In Virginia Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Building of several sections of "cotton roads" is planned by the Virginia highway department, Henry G. Shirley, State highway commissioner, said.

Use of cotton membrane for reinforcing surface-treated, low-cost roads is being widely discussed by highway engineers. The U. S. department of agriculture has set aside $1,300,000 to demonstrate the practicability of such use, and has offered to provide the State highway department with sufficient cotton material for 1000 miles of roads.

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The Home Forum

A River Changes Its Mind

THERE is a river in Suffolk which does a curious thing. Alde is its name, and it rises not far from Framlingham, a peaceful market town dominated by the shell of a great castle which was once a feudal stronghold. Thence, a mere rivulet in its upper reaches, the Alde meanders inconspicuously through quiet miles of meadowland and pasture, "a sleepy world of streams." But below the charming village called Snape, this river suddenly widens to form a great irregular sheet of water.

At high tide, that is to say: for the actual channel remains narrow for all its length and, when the tide is down, is but a silver ribbon threading a waste of mud. It is tortuous withal; and the Alde, so innocent in appearance, is something of a snare to the unwary or inexperienced navigator. Many a boatman, sailing or sculling, has found himself fast on the mud, with nothing for it but to wait weary hours until the water shall come back to release him. Edward Clodd, the folklorist, who lived at Aldeburgh hard by, probably knew the river as well as any man. He sailed it for years. But once at least, the story goes, that accident happened to him; and the occasion was a memorable one and must surely have produced memorable talk. For his fellow prisoners—Clodd was always entertaining distinguished visitors—were George Meredith and Thomas Hardy.

MOST OF THE country bordering the Alde, between Snape and the coast, is marsh; and nearly always there is one of those quietest and keenest of fishermen to be seen, standing motionless at the water's edge, or floating solemnly over it on wide slow-beating pinions. Sometimes, though rarely, one has the luck to glimpse a more brilliant fisherman, the kingfisher himself—usually as but a flash of radiance that comes and has gone. It was an unforgettable experience to see two of them in the light of the dawn of a perfect October day, when all the air was opalescent and the cattle in the meadows were hidden above their knees in milky mist. Then those lovely birds, as they quested up and down the stream, looked more turquoise in color than emerald or sapphirine; but it was a translucent turquoise.

As the Alde proceeds on its way, it has been flowing more or less directly toward the sea; and now, just when it is almost there, when indeed it is no more than a hundred yards away, it takes a sudden and surprising turn to the south and runs parallel with the coast for another ten miles or so before at last it inconspicuously emerges.

NO DOUBT THE geographers can explain this odd phenomenon; telling us, probably, that somewhere in the far past the shingle which the sea is always heaping on this shore grew too strong for the gentle river, barring its way and driving it to seek an easier exit. For this is a changing and a crumbling coast. The once thriving port of Dunwich, a few miles to the north, is nearly gone; and at Aldeburgh, nearer by, the old moot hall, which now stands prominent on the sea front, was once the center of the town.

Whatever the cause of it, that long strip of land between the waters—shingle by the sea, then marsh to the grassy river wall—has a character all its own. It is one of the waste places of the earth. At Slaughden, where the river makes its turn, there is the neat pavilion of the Aldeburgh Yacht Club, some boat-builders' sheds, the shacks of the boatmen on the little quay or pier, which is a primitive structure of stakes and gravel, and a single cottage. Once there were some sizable houses also; but, though their architecture is of the nineteenth century, they are already in ruins, their ground floors buried deep in pebbles. This Suffolk shore is mostly no land for the builder. It is mercifully safe from the bungalow invasion which has spoilt the beauty of so much of the south.

A LITTLE WAY beyond Slaughden, there is one of those martello towers which were scattered along the English coast as a defense against the imminent Napoleon, and look to modern eyes so utterly inadequate to their purpose. It is a great pill-box of brick, standing in the cup of a hollowed mound and reached by a wooden bridge. And beyond that there is nothing—nothing but "miles, and miles, and miles of desolation"—until you come to the delightful, most out-of-the-world town of Orford, which, like Framlingham, has its castle: a high keep, which is a landmark from far around and gives to him who will climb its many stairs a view over half East Anglia. When once you are past the martello tower and fairly on the marsh, with your back to the red roofs of Aldeburgh clustered on a little eminence a bare mile away, the sea hidden by the steep shingle beach and the river by its wall, you might be at the other end of nowhere.

YET, DESOLATE AS it is, this spot has had its poets. George Crabbe knew it well, for he spent his early years in Aldeburgh or thereabouts. A more modern poet, John Freeman, has also written, with less precision of detail than Crabbe, but with a finer beauty, of

. . . the Alde that flows
Quietly through green level lands,
So quietly, it knows
Their shape, their greenness and their shadows well;
And then undreamingly for miles it goes
And silently, beside the sea.

Sea mews circle over,
The winter wildfowl wings,
Long and green the grasses wave
Between the river and the sea.
The sea's cry, wild or grave,
From bank to low bank of the river rings;
But the uncertain river though it crave
The sea, knows not the sea.

It is true enough that, on sunless days, this marshy wilderness is as grim as Crabbe suggests. Yet, though it can never perhaps be called beautiful, it has a charm of its own. It certainly is a happy hunting ground for the bird lover.

NOR IS ITS bird life by any means confined to the "wat'ry tribe." There are larks there in plenty and meadow pipits which, with their little trilling song and short vertical flights, always seem to be playing at being larks; goldfinches, chaffinches and linnets and in winter snow bunting, some almost as white as their name, others more largely flecked with brown, darting about in a twittering flock; while, with all due respect to the poet, the reed buntings and sedge warblers do, precisely, "chirp among the reeds." Or, perhaps you may disturb a short-eared owl from its slumbers; for, unlike most owls, that kind roosts on the ground, and it will dart hither and thither on its great wings, its brilliant yellow eyes looking very angry indeed.

But it may be admitted that the "wat'ry tribe"—the gulls, the ducks and the waders—are most in evidence. Of the gulls the black-headed are in largest numbers; but there are usually a few greater black-backed to be seen, looking enormous beside the others and holding themselves rather aloof from them. And in spring come the terns, those most graceful fliers, to lay their eggs among the concealing stones—and a fine outcry they make as you approach their nesting-place.

THE MOST CHARACTERISTIC duck of these parts is the sheldrake in its handsome livery of black, white and chestnut; but there are a good many mallards and in winter a variety of others, as well as the black and white brent geese. But higher up the river is the place for the ducks, particularly the broad below Snape.

The ducks are of the river, the gulls and terns of the sea. The birds which belong specially to the marshes are those of the wading kind, and they are here in plenty. Most plentiful of any, take the year all round, are the charming ringed plovers, which stand motionless or run upon the shingle or make little curving flights with little pathetic cries. Dunlins also may be seen at most times; but, in the winter, their numbers greatly increase and there are flocks of them, mingled with hardly distinguishable sanderlings, by the river's edge. When they rise all together, and wheeling in unison gleam silver as the light catches them, they are a lovely sight. But it is the redshank, with its wild flight and wild melancholy call, which seems the very spirit of this waste yet fascinating land.

FRANCIS BICKLEY

Courtesy of the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EIGHT BELLS: *A Painting by Winslow Homer*

DURING this winter, exhibitions have been held in America to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the American painter, Winslow Homer. Although his earlier years were devoted to graphic art—he contributed drawings to *Harper's Weekly*—his later days were spent painting in oils and water color.

Winslow Homer had little schooling. He did spend a little time abroad, but on the whole he differed from his contemporaries in pursuing his own hobbies without suggestion or guidance from current modes in the arts. Most Americans, who possessed the gift of painting, felt thwarted if they remained in their native land, and they sought foreign shores where they lived and worked and were apparently contented. Winslow Homer settled in a fishing town on the coast of Maine where he painted the sea, the storms, the fisher-folk, everyday scenes. He worked independently, and struggled to give full expression to the subject. He attained a result which was true to nature, dramatic and compelling. These were not studio pictures; they were made directly in view of the scenes which the painter studied and in which he apparently felt the experience of the persons involved. One feels the lashing waves, the moisture of rain, the biting brine, in his pictures.

The oils seem more solemn than the aquarelles, for in the latter Winslow Homer felt a freedom; he worked concisely with a few well-calculated strokes brushed on with the sweeping movement which water color permits. Yet he sought in both oil and aquarelles to convey the marked traits of swelling waters, of cloud-filled skies, of seamen coming to grips with the elements. Toward this end he employed the method of sharp contrast, the play of glittering light against opaque dark. He never attained the suavity of a better schooled painter, nor did he use the palette with the freedom it permitted. However, he attained a forcefulness of presentation and a poetic mood which could be the envy of a more sophisticated artist.

D. A.

Two Weeks' Leave

SHE was like a golden-headed bird in a cage, a square cage with shining brass bars.

All through the winter months she sat behind the bars with an open book in her lap, glancing up to give change to the customers, then letting her golden head fall again over the pages; an absorbed, silent reader, living a life apart behind the shining bars.

THEN SPRING CAME. Through a glass panel in the roof a ray of sunlight found its way into the shop and fell across the cage, and the book gave place to a pair of knitting needles and a ball of wool—canary yellow, soft and fluffy.

The day she cast on her stitches the sun shone through the glass panel, and the customers stepped cheerfully. In the Flower Department jars of jonquils and willow catkins were arrayed; and stalks of pink rhubarb, tender and young, were bunched together among the new potatoes in the vegetable corner.

It requires a clever knitter to follow an intricate pattern and count out change at the same time, but nothing disturbed the little golden bird behind the brass bars. The purls and plains never mixed themselves up with the pounds and pence; they belonged to a separate world—a world that had nothing to do with a cage or a shop or a town.

AS THE WEEKS passed, the knitting grew. It was some kind of a garment—a jumper perhaps—the sort one wears on a sunshiny holiday by the sea. The clever fingers worked apace, but one detected a certain sense of hurry, as if time were short. Purposely I betook myself to another cage, occupied by an attendant who did not knit, and hoped that others would do the same; but each time I passed the little golden bird she was handing out change and stamping bills, while the yellow jumper lay unfinished in her lap.

Then came the day when the front was done and the back was done and the little sleeves were ready to be put in. There was an air of excitement behind the golden bars as if something were just about to happen—as if the cage were vanishing and the shop was no longer there. The following morning the little bird had flown and someone quite different had taken her place.

It was gloriously fine for the next fortnight; all the flowers of summer sprang up together, and the trees were richly green. Every holiday place I had ever visited came back to me in turn, and in each I saw a little yellow jumper enjoying itself as only a yellow jumper can. I saw it in the morning, running out before breakfast; and in the middle of the day, resting in the shade of a rock; and in the evening, strolling beneath the stars or lingering on the brink of a moon-filled tide.

AND THEN THE fortnight was over and the golden bird was back.

I took my bill to the shining bars and saw how brown was the small hand that gave me the change. I stood there as long as I could, pretending to count it over and fumbling with my purse while I looked at the faded yellow jumper that had enjoyed itself so much.

"Had a good time?" asked one of the assistants as she hurried by.

"Ever so nice!" said the little golden bird.

D. A. L.

Sahuaro

How motionless the fluted forest stands—
Column on pale green column stilly held
To take the morning, take torrential noon,
To wait the star-fire of the desert night.
As from forgotten time, the austere shafts
Pattern the empty air with quietude,
Each flowing entasis outlined alone
Amid the endless burnished repetition.

How subtly tapered, delicately based,
Are the bright towers, the airy reservoirs
That weave quick roots below the outer heat
To garner drop by drop the scanted rain
And poise it silver-cased and cool and high
In the burning of the little-changing year;
Past blow of beak, past the pronged lightning's bolt,
They hold sun-gifted rain up to the sun.

Unit and multitude—how straight, how still,
While centuried winds sift down the high-coned range
And grain by gleaming tertiary grain
Lift the parched level of the plain below;
It seems the pillared beauty of the world
Is hosted here in the cerulean silence,
From the burnt hills to plant against the sky
A light-crowned symbol—lone, erect and still.

CHARLOTTE KELLOGG

Social Security

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH of humanity's unrest and unhappiness is due to a sense of insecurity. Some individuals through constant apprehensiveness make their lives miserable with needless fear of misfortune and calamities. But however optimistic one may be, knowing the limitations and insecurity of human existence one sometimes fears that sooner or later some form of its ills will claim to be one's portion.

We hear much talk today about social security, and an attempt is being made to ensure to men better living conditions and security against penury and its limitations in their declining years. Were it possible to ensure to all men a harmonious state in which to live and work, much fear that now grips the race would be eliminated.

Commendable as are sympathy for the underprivileged, and the individual or governmental attempt to right wrong conditions and afford social security, any purely human effort falls far short of the true efficacy and security afforded by divine help. Indebted, indeed, are we to Christian Science for making plain the way of divine security. The Psalmist had proved its ever-availability and efficacy when he was able to sing (Psalms 46:1, 2): "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 232), "Security for the claims of harmonious and eternal being is found only in divine Science."

How may we avail ourselves of God's help in the midst of a broken and troubled world? Just as Mrs. Eddy has herein stated—through divine Science, which reveals the true nature of God and His creation! To understand God, man, and the universe aright is to begin to see the powerlessness, yea, the unreality of the discordant conditions from which we need security.

God, good, is the one infinite creator, who created only a good universe—even as is stated in Genesis (1:31), "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good," and (2:1), "Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them." God, good, never created evil, disease, lack, or misery, and His infinitude leaves neither creative power nor place for such as these. Again, referring to the Bible we read (*ibid.*, 1:27), "God created man in his own image." Is it not evident, then, that the real man, being God's likeness, knows only good? He cannot fear; he can have no sense of insecurity. Only to mortal sense do these states of thought seem to exist.

When mankind is tempted to believe in those things which produce misery, what greater help or security could be provided than to know that the real man dwells in God, wherein all is good and no evil exists. No disease is there to torment; no poverty to limit or fear; no death to terminate man's eternal existence. Truly herein is found real security—not for a favored individual or class, but for all in all times.

The argument may be presented that a realization of the spiritual and perfect state of being may not be attained at once by anyone, or even attempted by everyone, and that in the interim humanity's needs must be met. True enough! And Christian Science advocates no unsympathetic dealing with human suffering, no heedless passing by "on the other side." Our Master illustrated the Christian way of dealing with those in need, in his parable of the good Samaritan. If we are good neighbors, we shall pour in the "oil and wine" of human assistance while we, at the same time, see the unreality of mortal existence and its trounles. Only by this human touch of loving compassion may we reach many and open their thought to the way of Truth and Love, whereby they may ultimately find themselves secure in God's government.

That the revelation of Truth and Love through Christian Science is awakening individuals to a higher sense of good, and therefore to a greater sense of responsibility for their brother's welfare, is without question. Those who can read the signs of the times are rejoicing that the human consciousness is groping toward the establishment of permanent social betterment. But let us not expect too much of the ways human knowledge is inventing, or take too seriously their successes or failures. Let us rather rejoice that the desire to help others is directly traceable to the influence of Truth and Love in men's hearts. This always finds expression in some human effort to help and do good, and ultimately will lead to the recognition that divine help is seen in the lifting of human consciousness into spiritual reality, wherein life is eternally secure and no adjustment is needed.

Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 95), "We welcome the increase of knowledge and the end of error, because even human invention must have its day, and we want that day to be succeeded by Christian Science by divine reality." The divine afflatus of Christian Science, permeating the thoughts of men, is hastening the millennium.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Társadalmi Biztonság

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A VILÁG nyugtalanságának és az emberiség boldogtalanságának jó részben a bizonytalanság általános érzése az oka. Vannak olyan emberek, akik folytonos aggodalommal és szerencsétlenségektől és sorscsapásoktól való hiábavaló félelemmel teszik életüket boldogtalanná. De bármennyire optimista is legyen valaki, ha ismeri az emberi élet korlátozottságát és bizonytalan voltát, mégis félhet attól, hogy valamilyen formában előbb-utóbb ő is ki fogja venni a részét az emberi élet bajaiból.

Sokat hallunk manapság társadalmi biztonságról, és azon igyekezetekről, melyek a rossz megélési viszonyok, és a szegénység és annak az öregkorra kiható hatásai ellen akarják az emberiséget bebiztosítani. Ha lehetséges lenne minden ember számára harmónikus munka és életviszonyokat teremteni, sok oly félelemnek vehetnénk véget, mely az emberi fajt ma lenyügözve tartja.

Bármennyire dicséretre méltó is a nélkülözők iránti rokonszerv, és a rossz viszonyok megjavítását célozó és társadalmi biztonságot nyujtani óhajtó egyéni vagy állami igyekezet, bármely, csupán emberi erőfeszítés sokkal tökéletlenebb az isteni segély igazi hatályosságánál és biztonságánál. Ezért tartozunk oly nagy hálával a Krisztusi Tudománynak, mert megmutatta nekünk az isteni biztonság útját. Biztos hogy a Zsoltáros be tudta bizonyítani az isteni biztonság hathatósságát és örök jelenlétét, mert így énekelt (46 Zsolt; 2, 3): „Isten a mi oltalmunk és erősségünk! igen bizonyos segítség a nyomorúságban. Azért nem félünk, ha elváltoznék is a föld, ha hegyek omlanának is a tenger közepébe." Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója így írt "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 232-ik oldalán: „A harmónikus és örök létezés igényeinek biztos kielégítése csak az isteni Tudományban található."

Hogyan élvezhetjük Isten segítségét egy megtört és bajos világ közepette? Ahogy azt Mrs. Eddy a föntebbiekben írta—az isteni Tudomány segítségével, mely feltárja előttünk Istennek és az Ő teremtésének valódi természetét! Mikor értjük az Istennek, az embernek, és a világegyetemnek valódi mivoltát, akkor kezdjük látni hogy milyen erőtlenek, milyen valótlanok azok a discordáns viszonyok, melyek ellen biztonságot keresünk.

Az Isten, a jó, az egyetlen végtelen teremtő, ki csak egy jó világot teremtett—ahogy az a Mózes I-ső könyvében (1:31) van megírva: „És elvégezteték az ég és a föld, és azoknak minden serege." Isten, a jó, sohasem teremtett gonoszat, betegséget, hiányt, nyomort, és az Ő végtelen volta miatt ezeknek se teremtő erejük, se helyük nincsen. Ismét a Bibliához fordúlva ezt olvassuk (Mózes I, 1:27): „Teremté tehát Isten az embert az Ő képére." Nem magától értetődik akkor, hogy a valódi ember, mert az Isten hasonlatossága, csak jóról tud? A valódi ember nem ismerhet félelmet, nem érezhet bizonytalanságot. Ezen elmeállapotok csakis a halandó érzékekben létezhetnek.

Mikor az emberiséget a nyomoruságot okozó dolgokban való hiedelem kisérti, létezhetik-e nagyobb segítség vagy biztonság annak tudatánál, hogy az igazi ember Istenben lakik, ahol minden jó, s ahol gonosz nincsen? Nincs ott kínozó betegség, vagy félelmes és lenyügöző szegénység; nincs ott halál mely véget vetne az ember örök életének. Valóban, igazi biztonság uralkodik ott,—nem csak néhány kedvezményes egyén vagy osztály, hanem mindenki számára, mindenkor.

Valaki erre esetleg azt mondhatja, hogy a szellemi és tökéletes létezést azonnal senki sem érheti el, vagy hogy annak elérését mindenki még csak megkisérelni sem tudja; s hogy közben az emberiség szükségleteit ki kell elégíteni. Ez igaz. És a Krisztusi Tudomány nem is tanítja, hogy az emberi szenvedésekkel ridegen bánjunk el, hogy azokat figyelem nélkül elkerüljük. Mesterünk a samaritánus példájával illusztrálta hogyan kell a szükséget látókkal krisztusi módon bánni. Ha jó szomszédok vagyunk, rá fogjuk önteni a sebekre az emberi segítség „olaját és borát," és egyuttal szemünk előtt fogjuk tartani a halandó létezesnek, mindenféle bajával együttes valótlanságát. Csak a szeretetteljes részvét ezen emberies megnyilvánításával közelíthetjük meg embertársainkat és irányíthatjuk öntudatukat az Igazság és Szeretet felé, melynek útján előbb-utóbb meg fogják találni Isten kormányzatában rejlő biztonságukat.

Hogy az Igazságnak és a Szeretetnek a Krisztusi Tudományban való megnyilatkozása a jónak fennköltebb fogalmára és ezért felebarátaink jólétéért való nagyobb felelősség érzésére kelt minket, ahhoz kétség nem fér. Akik tudják olvasni az idők jeleit, azok örömmel konstatálják, hogy az emberi öntudat ma a társadalmi viszonyok tartós megjavitásának ideája felé fordúl. De ne várjunk túl sokat azon módozatoktól, melyeket az emberi ész talál ki, és ne vegyük túl komolyan sikereiket és kudarcaikat. Inkább örüljünk azon, hogy a másokon való segítés óhaja az Igazságnak és a Szeretetnek az emberi szívekre ható befolyásának eredménye. Ez a befolyás a jó tettek utáni emberi igyekezetekben fejeződik ki és előbb-utóbb annak felismerésére fog vezetni, hogy az emberi öntudatot isteni segítség emeli a szellemi valóságok világába, ahol az élet örökké biztos és ahol semmi változásra nincs szükség.

Mrs. Eddy ezt írta (Science and Health, 95-ik oldal): „Mi üdvözöljük az emberi tudás bővülését és a tévedés elmulását, mert még az emberi találmánynak is kell hogy legyen meg a napja, és mi azt akarjuk, hogy azt a napot a Krisztusi Tudomány, az isteni valóság kövesse." A Krisztusi Tudomány inspirációja, az emberi gondolkozást áthatva, sietteti a millénumot.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1936

Flag Sentence Protested; Mackey Called On to Quit

Boston News Today

Child Sentences Arouse Protests

Sentencing of three Belchertown children, ranging from 10 to 15 years of age, to the Hampden County Training School because they refused to salute the flag, stirred indignation in Massachusetts today and threatened to become a national issue. Formation of a citizens' protest committee, composed of leading educators, was anannounced today by Prof. Oliver W Larkin of Smith College.

Added impetus was given their protests against the sentence imposed by Judge John W. Mason of Hampden County's juvenile court, when Prof. Colston E. Warne of Amherst College, and president of the Consumers Union of the United States, reported that he had personally visited the home of the children and their parents and found it normal and happy.

This assured committee members that the flag salute aspect was the only one involved, and they declared it was a "grave injustice" to break up a family for such a cause.

Theodore Lothrop, general secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was frankly surprised at the development, remarking that it was a case in which children were apparently being punished for no greater "crime" than obeying their parents.

The three youngsters involved in this case are children of Ignace Opielonski, who is described as being a Polish immigrant who came to this country 35 years ago and who has lived in Belchertown for 25 years, dividing his time between farming and working as a dyer in a near-by factory.

He is a member of the religious group known as Jehovah's Witnesses. This sect has shown steady resistance to flag saluting, holding that Biblical injunctions forbid their bowing before "graven images." They regard the flag as being such an image

The children, two girls and a boy, refused to obey the state flag salute law, explaining that their father had forbidden it. For refusing to comply they were barred from school. Another law requires school attendance, so between the conflicting statutes the children were brought into juvenile court at a private hearing Friday were remanded to the corrective institution.

The father has appealed the case, together with another one in which he was fined $20 for his part in the affair, to the State Supreme Court. It is understood that the children will remain with their parents until the higher tribunal has handed down a decision.

The national aspect of the case was injected when Roger Baldwin, president of the Civil Liberties Union, contacted Professor Larkin and assured him of his group's support in protesting the case.

Proud Leviathan Wanted—for Junk

Leviathan, one-time queen of the American merchant marine, but now generally regarded as a "white elephant" and tied up at Hoboken, N. J., is wanted for junk.

The palatial Leviathan, taken over from Germany when the United States entered the World War, used as a troop ship and later refitted by the Shipping Board at a cost of several million dollars for transatlantic passenger service, was generally patronized by passengers and freight shippers, but at an enormous cost of operation and upkeep. The advent of newer ships gradually crowded the flagship into the background.

Samuel Lister, who represents a Scotch firm of ship breakers, at Bo'Ness, Firth of Forth, arrived at Boston on the Cunard-White Star liner Scythia, which docked today, to take over the Panama Pacific Line steamer, Columbia, formerly the Belgenland and bring it to Scotland for junking. Mr. Lister said he would endeavor to buy the Leviathan for a similar purpose. He said that the Columbia, which cost more than $1,250,000, had been bought for about $55,000.

With Mr. Lister came a captain, a chief steward, a cook and 40 seamen to man the Columbia on its last voyage across the Atlantic from Hoboken.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy probably followed by showers Tuesday; slightly colder Tuesday afternoon, fresh southwest winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably followed by showers Tuesday, and in the north portion tonight; slightly colder in the northwest portion Tuesday afternoon.

Maine: Cloudy, probably followed by showers late tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Probably showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Probably showers tonight and Tuesday, possibly changing to snow on Tuesday; slightly colder tonight in the north portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight; Tuesday showers, colder at night

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest on Tuesday over the north portion; weather somewhat overcast probably with showers on Tuesday over extreme south, and showers tonight and Tuesday over central and north portion.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:13 p. m.; height 11.7 feet.
Tuesday, 10:46 a. m.; height 10.8.
Light all vehicles at 7 p. m.

League to Ask Mackey to Resign

Asserting that his organization "was merely assuming a responsibility that the grand pury had ignored," Eric A. Nelson, president of the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League, said today that members of the league with call upon Dr. Charles E. Mackey of the Boston School Committee to resign his post at once.

The real estate organization based its action on Dr. Mackey upon testimony given in the trial of James W. Hawkes and John F. Devlin in Suffolk Superior Court last week, which Mr. Nelson said he believed definitely revealed "political connivery" within the school system that "would not be tolerated by a responsible city government."

The grand jury, according to Mr. Nelson, has slipped in its responsibility to the community by failing to make public the names of two members of the School Committee who are said to have been asked to resign. If the evidence is sufficient, he said, to warrant the demand for resignation, the public has a right to know who is involved.

Mr. Nelson's organization took its action entirely aside from that of the grand jury. It felt that evidence was strong enough to convince real estate men that Dr. Mackey was not the man for the School Committee, that probably the best thing for the city was to have a new School Committee and start all over again.

The real estate organization, Mr. Nelson said, has never had a satisfactory explanation why a sister of Dr. Mackey was placed by examinations next to the bottom in a long list of teacher applicants, yet within less than a year was holding a permanent position under Dr. Mackey.

The real estate organization also has demanded cuts in the school budget for years without any encouraging signs of action in this direction. Mr. Nelson declared salary cuts at this time might save teachers their jobs at a later date.

"Boston's school system is becoming more and more a center of political connivery equal to any legislative body," Mr. Nelson declared today. "As real estate owners, we demand lower taxes. The school department takes too much of the taxpayers' money."

State Libarian Named by Women

Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan of Jamaica Plain, president of the United Democratic Women of Massachusetts and active Curley campaigner, has been nominated by the Governor for the post of State librarian. If confirmed by the executive council, she will succeed Edward H. Redstone of Cambridge, an expert on special reference works, who has been appointed head of the special reference department at the Boston Public Library.

The appointment came as a surprise to everyone attending the all-day meeting of the Democratic women at the Touraine. Governor Curley, with the charming grace of which he is capable, had been pouring praises of Democratic women into the not unwilling ears of the 1000 members present. Apparently carried away by his enthusiasm, the Governor suggested that the post of state librarian, soon to be vacant, should be filled by a woman. Climaxed Mr. Curley:

"I will let this organization pick the woman for the job. You pick her and I'll send in her name."

Whereupon Mrs. O'Riordan's name thundered almost simultaneously from the impetuous lips of 1000 United Democratic Women. When the shouting and the tumult had subsided, she was named candidate for the post.

"I'll be frank to confess," admitted Mrs. O'Riordan, "I don't know much about the office of state librarian. I didn't seek the job. I've never sought a place in my life. But I am one of those women who can handle anything that means work. Of course, I don't mean by that that I'm superhuman or anything like that, but an intelligent woman can handle any kind of job if she fits herself for it."

To fill her new position, for which she gives as her qualifications a long connection with fraternal and political organizations, Mrs. O'Riordan must fit herself to be the custodian of thousands of books on technical and legal subjects. Special college courses and years of apprenticeship are the usual requisites for an ordinary librarian's position.

Boston Honors Patriots of 1775

Throngs lined the routes of Paul Revere and William Dawes out of North Square, Boston, and John Eliot Square, Roxbury, on their ride to Lexington this morning. Before their departure at 10 o'clock flag raising exercises were held at Eliot Square and at City Hall, Boston, where Mayor Mansfield then led a patriotic procession to North Square.

A large gathering was present for these exercises and for the programs at Municipal Building, City Square, Charlestown. Mayors and other municipal officials greeted the horsemen along their routes.

The time schedule and the early start of the programs enabled the thousands out for a holiday to double back to Boston and suburbs by automobile and street car and find vantage spots from which to witness the long line of marathon runners who started from Hopkinton for Boston at noon.

Marathon and morning baseball results: Sport page.

Leaders Rally To Back Labor Standards Bill

Healey Pushes for Action on Measure Controlling Federal Contracts

Unions Give Support

Proposal Called Protection for Both Workers and Industry

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Encouraged by letters of support from labor leaders, prominent clergymen and others, Representative Arthur D. Healey (D), of Massachusetts, said last night he would exert every effort to bring before the House at this session his bill establishing labor standards for all government contracts.

Representative Healey, chairman of a special House subcommittee which has just concluded hearings on the measure, said he would seek early action on it by the full House Judiciary Committee.

"It certainly is a paradoxical situation," he said, "that an administration committed to social progress should permit its public contracts to be awarded to contractors who flagrantly depart from decent standards of employment. There was an abundance of testimony favorable to this legislation at the hearings recently concluded. Summed up the sentiment expressed appears to be that the bill offers protection, not only to labor, but to those manufacturers who, in trying times have done their best to maintain highest possible labor standards. It equalizes their opportunities to obtain awards of government contracts."

Green Endorses Bill

Mr. Healy made public letters endorsing the bill from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Monsignor John A. Ryan, director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York and George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation of the NRA.

In addition Mr. Healy said, "Secretary Perkins of the Department of Labor not only testified at the hearings in support of the bill but subsequently sent additional endorsement." He listed among others who approved the bill John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Advantages Cited

"The bill will make it possible for employers of labor who earnestly seek to establish and maintain decent conditions of employment and who are endeavoring to pay decent wages to be privileged to bid for the sale of supplies to the Government. Under the existing policy employers of labor who exploit workers occupy a decided advantage when bidding on government contracts. This is a false economic policy. It tends to degrade living standards and promote unfavorable and intolerable conditions of employment.

"It is inconceivable that the Government, which is endeavoring to promote human welfare and higher standards of living, would patronize sweat shop employers when purchasing goods for its own use. The Walsh-Healey bill would correct just such a situation as this."

Example to Industry

Rabbi Wise commented that: "The purpose of the bill, namely, to set an example to industry, is excellent, and I trust indeed that the measure will be enacted into law."

From Mr. Berry came the assurance that, "As you are perhaps aware, I have been putting forth every possible effort to assist in the furtherance of this measure and shall continue to do so."

Secretary Perkins said, "It is an anomalous situation where the Government on one hand is asking employers to maintain decent labor conditions, yet on the other hand lets its public contracts to persons maintaining anti-social conditions, in its establishments." Mr. Healey's bill was introduced as a substitute for the Walsh bill—following similar lines—which was passed by the Senate but was pigeonholed by the House Judiciary Committee last session.

'The Fate of a Nation Was Riding That Night'

Sergeant John Ferguson as Paul Revere

North-End Children Awaiting the Passing of the Rider

Re-enacting the Midnight Ride of Paul Revere

By a Staff Photographer

Flood Sufferers Organize Drive For Control Plan

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 20 (AP)—A united front to fight for flood-control work and state and federal assistance in the recovery from the recent disaster was organized here yesterday by several hundred flood sufferers, led by Representatives Raymond F. O'Connell, Philip F. Markley and Edward P. Boland, all of this city. More than 200 copies of a petition addressed to President Roosevelt were placed in circulation.

It is hoped that a project, similar to the TVA, may be established to make the Connecticut Valley safe for future generations. It was feared that the present trend means only that there will be heavier flood damages in the future.

"We're cutting off timber, filling up the streams with sewage and silt, and making the run-off of water all the faster," declared John C. Robinson, who has been fighting for flood control since 1927.

Another line of attack will be directed at the banks. It is felt that these agencies have a moral, if not legal, responsibility to share the flood damage repairs on homes on which they hold mortgages. It is expected that a committee will be named to wait on Governor Curley on this matter this week, and it is hoped he will champion this cause.

Jews Support Lincoln Ouster

Governor Curley has found support in his attempt to remove Alexander Lincoln from his position as member of the Board of Tax Appeals. Unanimous condemnation by members of Jewish veterans organizations has fallen upon Mr. Lincoln, who, it is asserted, has shown prejudice against members of that race. This attitude is purported to have been shown in a letter written by Mr. Lincoln to a man in Cleveland.

In an address to the Jewish veterans Governor Curley yesterday stated that the alleged statements of Mr. Lincoln concerning a large group of American citizens confirmed his belief that Mr. Lincoln was not impartial in his views, as is befitting a public official. Governor Curley said that he had received "a deluge of telegrams from organizations of all sorts protesting against such action by an agent of the Commonwealth."

The Lincoln ouster proceeding has developed much further than has been at first foreseen. It has already resulted in a proposed slander suit against the Governor, who is charged by Alexander Whiteside, friend of Alexander Lincoln, with having accused him of improper actions in regard to obtaining cases for presentation before the Tax Appeal Board.

Legion Post to Boom Boston As Transatlantic Air Terminal

Combining the celebration of the decennial of the U. S. Contract Air Mail Service with the first public sponsorship of the claims of Boston as the chief base for the expected transatlantic air-mail route, the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion has planned special ceremonies at the Bradford Hotel in Boston, Monday, May 4.

Gov. James M. Curley has accepted the post's invitation to speak at the luncheon. Mayor Mansfield, Postmaster Peter F. Tague, officials of the flying services, representatives of all the major air lines, the surviving pilots of the original Boston-New York contract air-mail route, are expected to be present. C. R. Smith, president of American Airlines, the company of which the original Boston Colonial Airways is now a part, is flying on from Chicago for the day. Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker of Eastern Air Lines, Paul Collins, president of National Airways, and Evan Young, formerly U. S. Minister to Bolivia and now vice-president in charge of foreign relations for the Pan American Airways System, are expected to participate.

Flying Squadron Organized

A special "flying squadron" committee of the 42 Crosscup-Pishon Post members who served with the air forces during the World War together with post members who have entered aviation since the war, is to meet at the Bradford Hotel tomorrow at noon to complete the decennial celebration plans.

The program as now scheduled will open with a band concert by the William L. Harris (postal employees) American Legion Band before the main Boston post office in Post Office Square at 10:15 a. m., Monday, May 4. An aerial parade will pass over the city at that hour. At 10:30 Postmaster Tague and the Crosscup-Pishon Post will hold brief ceremonies in Post Office Square. Governor Curley's proclamation designating the week of May 4 as Air Mail Week will be read, followed by the supplementary announcement by the Boston postmaster. The surviving Bosdon air mail route and the engine then be introduced by Commander Lyman Arms of the Crosscup-Pishon Legion Post. The Star Spangled Banner will terminate the morning ceremonies.

Air Mail Awards

The contract for the Boston-New York air mail route was awarded in May, 1926, and the route, C. A. M. 1 for the United States, was opened July 1, 1926.

At noon the banquet hall in the Bradford will be open to permit people to visit the special displays of air mail stamps, air posters and equipment, and to see the large maps of the proposed Boston-London air mail route and the engineer's drawings of the new Boston Airport as it will appear when the $3,500,000 program now being planned, has been completed. Following the luncheon there will be talking motion pictures of the flight on the Pan American Airways around South America.

The Crosscup-Pishon Post, composed chiefly of advertising and newspapermen, has been one of the outstanding American Legion posts in America and for many years occupied a commanding position in the Massachusetts American Legion. Two years ago it went on record as opposed to the stand of the national organization and as against the prepayment of the bonus. For this, it was penalized by the Massachusetts State Legion and had its charter revoked for several months. Its members continued to meet and ultimately the charter was restored. The Crosscup-Pishon Post is named for two wartime flyers, and is believed to contain more aviation members than any American Legion post in New England.

New England Celebration

The governors of the other five New England states have been asked to issue air-mail week proclamations similar to that to be issued in Massachusetts.

The memorial phase of the May 4 luncheon will honor the memories of the following former Boston-New York air-mail pilots: Leroy Thompson, Daniel Cline, Henry Tallman, Ned Carrington, Richard W. Mackie, Carrie Pridden, Benjamin Franklin Billings, and Howard Stark. Of the surviving pilots of the early days, Heustis I. Wells is in South America.

L. Ponton de Arce, Frank C. Crowley, Sebastian Pond, and Henry Maris are returning to Boston for the ceremonies. Among the officials of the original Boston-New York air-mail route invited to attend are Juan T. Trippe, W. Irving Bullard, Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Edward P. Warner, ex-Gov. John Trumbull of Connecticut. Sumner Sewall who was Maine's only ace during the World War and was general traffic manager for the Boston air line, is coming to Boston from Bath, Maine, for the luncheon.

Leaders to Attend

All civic organizations of Boston have been invited to attend. Co-operating groups include the New England Council whose publicity director, Daniel Rochford, is chairman of the Crosscup-Pishon Post aviation committee; the Aero Club of New England; the Boston Chamber of Commerce; the New England Air Corps Reserve Officers Association; the Massachusetts Committee for Aeronautics whose executive head is Col. Stedman S. Hanks, also a member of the Crosscup-Pishon Post's aviation committee; the National Aeronautic Association, whose former national president, Porter H. Adams, president of Norwich University, is also on the C.-P. Legion air committee; and all individuals interested in aviation in New England.

Red Sox Win Morning Game

Boston's Red Sox defeated the Senators from Washington in the first game at Fenway Park today. Score, 6 to 5.

In the last half of the ninth, Manush connected with the ball for a triple, scoring the winning run. Jimmy Foxx knocked out a homer in the eighth. Nobody was on base.

The game was chalked up as a victory for Ostermueller, although Walberg started the game and Cascarella was used to pitch to one man. The teams were scheduled to play another game this afternoon.

Leather Workers Strike Is Settled

LYNN, Mass., April 20 (AP)—The National Leather Workers' Union announced Saturday an agreement had been reached with officials of the Dietz Leather Company which terminated a walkout, called Wednesday, of 25 employees of the plant.

The union said the company signed a one-year contract which included an agreement to re-employ two discharged workers and to discontinue the practice of taking weekly payments from employees for the purchase of shares in the firm. The money contributed thus far, the union workers said, would be returned to the workers.

Double Antenna Keeps Shortwave At Full Strength

HARTFORD, Conn., April 20 (AP)—Development of a new receiver designed to eliminate fading in shortwave home radio reception, by making a strong signal "kill" a weak one, was announced today at headquarters of the American Radio Relay League.

The receiver is the invention of James J. Lamb, who recently demonstrated a silencer which makes man-made electrical noises "commit suicide."

The receiver employs dual diversity reception, requiring the use of two receiving sets, with antennae placed in different locations.

Through Mr. Lamb's invention, both sets are tuned by a single knob on a five-gang condenser, having a single high frequency oscillator, which synchronizes both receivers and keeps them operating identically.

The dual diversity reception system is based on the knowledge that a radio signal does not fade simultaneously in two antenna locations. What happens is, that if one of the signals picked up by an antenna is fading, it is killed off by its stronger twin picked up on the other antenna. Only the strong, perfect signal reaches the loudspeaker.

Although a set equipped for dual-diversity reception is actually two receivers in one, Mr. Lamb said its cost would not be double. He estimated roughly that an ordinary $100 set would cost $150, if equipped for dual-diversity reception.

Twin Receiver Called Useful to Amateurs

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Diversity reception of shortwave signals through development of a twin-receiver using separate antennas but a single control, makes available to amateurs a method similar to that used in commercial communication for several years, radio engineers said today.

They expressed the belief that the receiver designed by James J. Lamb at Hartford would be ideal for reception where considerable tuning is necessary. In commercial reception, however, they said, where it is necessary to "stay" on a signal for hours, a different method is employed.

This consists of three separately tuned receivers connected to three antennas in different localities. These are fed into a common audio or amplifying system, which automatically picks out the strongest signal from any one of the three receivers and passes it along. The scheme was developed largely for transatlantic rebroadcast reception.

New Job-Selling Charges Probed

If it isn't the Finance Commission that is investigating trucks it is the State Police. Trucks engaged in city or state work just seem to attract investigation naturally. Thus today it was revealed that during the past few weeks the State Police have been looking into charges that members of the State Legislature have been attempting to sell truck owners jobs in the Public Works Department.

More than 60 truckmen testified to having been approached by members of the General Court with suggestions that for the payment of a small fee they could be assured of having their trucks hired at $20 a day to do trucking for the Department of Public Works. The present set-up in Massachusetts lends itself to such situations in that trucks are hired by Public Works officials upon the recommendations of legislators and state officials.

The probe was started at the request of the Works Commissioner, who today stated that the charges of the truckmen were made in an attempt to vilify members of the Legislature. Why Mr. Callahan should have this opinion about an investigation he had started puzzled Beacon Hill today.

President Is Ready to Keep Quoddy Going

Tells Maine Delegation All He Wants Is Authority of Congress

Will Provide Funds

Governor Brann Surprises Group by Beating Them to White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—President Roosevelt today told the Maine delegation in Congress, Republicans and Democrats alike, to get some kind of authorization from Congress and he would provide the funds for continuing the Quoddy tide-power project from relief money.

But he was firm in the decision announced last week, that Congress must authorize the project. It was Quoddy day at the White House anyway. The Maine delegation, composed of Senators Frederick Hale and Wallace H. White Jr., and Representative Ralph O. Brewster, all Republicans, and Representatives E. C. Moran and Simon Hamlin, Democrats, had made its appointment some days ago.

To their great surprise, the delegation found that Gov. Louis J. Brann, who they had not known was in town, preceded them to the White House by a few minutes, where he conferred with the President in the presence of Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of the army engineers, and Lieut. Col. Philip B. Fleming, who has been in charge of the Quoddy project.

Ickes Drops In

And Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior—an early opponent of the Quoddy project—dropped in just before the congressmen arrived.

When the delegation talked with President Roosevelt, however, there was no indication that his zeal for continuing the tidal power project had flagged, despite his announcement last week that Congress would have to authorize the expenditure. This prerequisite he repeated to the Maine delegation, but urged them to get busy and seek legislation.

A congressional appropriation would not be necessary, the President said. He would find the money if only the authority were forthcoming. But whether any form for securing the authorization can be devised, and whether Congress would accept it, are grave questions. The Maine delegation was frankly stumped about the procedure to follow.

Other Projects

Most other projects being undertaken or proposed fall into customary brackets: flood control, navigation, stream control, soil erosion, and so on. Quoddy is none of these things. Should it go to the Rivers and Harbors Committee? But it is neither a river nor a harbor. Should it go to agriculture? Or where? For the project is a power plant, undisguised, and as such seems unprecedented.

The Maine delegation unanimously backs the project, however, and is seeking some method of procedure to put the issue up to Congress. The three Republicans are just as vigorous in their enthusiasm as the two Democrats, although it is suspected that more than a few of the five members have serious doubts about the whole business. But they cannot publicly oppose a project which is bringing already some $7,000,000 into Maine, and might bring as much as $20,000,000 more.

Already Pouring In

The money is already pouring into Maine pockets—probably more than $1,000,000 among the merchants of Portland. And several thousands of Maine unemployed have been put on the job. Hence the members of the delegation, however strong their Republican opposition to "extravagance," and "chimerical projects," nevertheless give their firm outward support to Quoddy.

Governor Brann's attitude is to be described similarly. Many times in the past it has been suspected that he was frankly opposed to Quoddy, but he has been careful not to say so, and now that he is a candidate for the Senate he will be doubly cautious.

Nevertheless, Governor Brann's conference with President Roosevelt disturbed those in the Maine group who are sincerely attached to Quoddy. They fear that the project may be in process of being dropped, behind their backs, and they are watching the attitude of administration leaders in Congress to see whether they have been advised by the White House to help or to hinder the Maine efforts to get authorization.

Reardon Gets K. of C. Support

Joseph H. Martin, state deputy of the Knights of Columbus, last night placed this fraternity squarely behind James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, to see that he gets a fair trial. The expression of confidence was made at the annual Patriot's Day banquet of the organization at the Copley Plaza.

Commissioner Reardon also spoke at the banquet, outlining his program for bringing parochial and private schools into alignment with public schools. The commisisoner declared that 7000 persons educated outside of Massachusetts were holding teaching posts here, while 3000 Massachusetts young men and women are without work.

Other speakers included Mayor Mansfield, Monsignor Francis L. Phelan, and Edmund J. Brandon, recently appointed receiver for the closed Atlantic National Bank.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"NIGHT OF JANUARY 16" (Shubert)—A. H. Woods presents melodrama by Ayn Rand, with John Litel, Ruth Matteson and others. 8:20

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston. 8:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the stellar role, assisted by Mary Servoss, Pauline Drake and others. Play adapted from Erskine Caldwell's novel by Jack Kirkland. 8:30.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor in "Small Town Girl." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also Law Ayres in "Panic on the Air." Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

BOSTON—"Murder on a Bridle Path," featuring James Gleason and Helen Broderick. 10:55 a. m., 1:48, 5:01, 7:54, 10:30. Stage: N. T. G., Broadway's night club master. Also musical review with Rita Rio and the Slate Bros.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Road Gang," featuring Donald Woods, Kay Linaker and Carlyle Moore Jr. Fenway: 2:17, 4:55, 7:33, 10:10. Paramount: 10:13 a. m., 12:49, 3:25, 6, 8:37. Also "Charlie Chan at the Circus," starring Warner Oland and Shirley Deane. Fenway: 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount: 9, 11:24 a. m., 2, 4:36, 7:12, 9:48.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

MEMORIAL—"The Witness Chair," featuring Ann Harding. 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

UPTOWN—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Follow the Fleet." 12:20, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Farmer in the Dell." 2:25, 5:30 8:40.

TREMONT—James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay in "G-Men." 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:20. "Twenty Million Sweethearts," with Dick Powell and Ginger Rogers. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 9:45.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder in the East," starring Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon. 1:20, 3:40, 5:30, 7:20, 9:40. Also travelogue on Brittany. "Mickey's Polo Team," and Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique." Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

UNIVERSITY—June Lang in "Every Saturday Night." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Also "The Country Doctor." 2:05, 6:15, 9:25.

MODERN—Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and Jack Oakie in "Colleen." 9:20 a. m., 12:28, 3:36, 6:44, 9:52. Also "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," featuring Walter Huston. 10:50 a. m., 1:57, 5:06, 8:13.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Jane Withers in "Paddy O'Day" 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Little Lord Fauntleroy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN—Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda in "The Moon's Our Home." Adapted from Faith Baldwin's popular story. 9:30 a. m., 11:55, 2:35, 5:15, 7:55, 10:35. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, featuring Tom Waring, Perley McClintock, Rosemary and Priscilla Lane, and many others.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Deep Sea Harvest," "Hong Kong Highlights," "Sirens of Syncopation," "Timber Giants," latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER—"Man of Aran." 2:10, 5:05, 8. Also "The Country Doctor." 3:19, 6:10, 9:05.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

EAST BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, Conductor. Mt. Carmel Hall, Gove Street. 8.

Other Events

BACK BAY WPA LECTURE—"Athletics in Life Work," by William W. Lumpkin. Boston Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. 7:30.

Tomorrow

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY — Illustrated lecture on "Traveling in Stage Coach Days," by A. H. Wilson. Old State House. 2:30.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game. Boston Red Sox vs. Washington Senators. 3.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Greek Art" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Address on "Patriotism and the Patrioteer," by the Rev. Ashley Day Leavitt. 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

ADVERTISING CLUB — Address on "The World Crisis From the Press Gallery," by Lewis Rez Miller, member of the Editorial Board and Editor of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

New Process Proves Boon To Maine Zinc and Lead Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, April 20—Modern methods for processing silver-bearing lead and zinc ore make possible the reopening of five Maine mines started in the 1880's and subsequently abandoned, Freeman F. Burr, State geologist, says.

These mines, located at Sullivan, Cherryfield, Lubec, Pembroke, and Concord, were worked by crude methods available in the nineteenth century. In some cases, Burr said, too much attention was paid to stock selling and too little devoted to competent management. But, despite this handicap, some of the enterprises showed a narrow margin of profit during the few years of their operation.

New Methods Developed

"New mining and milling methods, developed in the last 20 years, should make profitable working of several Maine deposits. The five abandoned mines, and several other known prospects, should receive competent examination and exploration," the geologist said.

"Garland, Dexter, Guilford, Acton and northern Somerset and Franklin Counties generally have lead and zinc deposits worthy of careful consideration.

"In the nineteenth century difficulty was experienced in separating lead and zinc ores. It was necessary to discard intimately mixed ores, which characterized most of the deposits, and sometimes meant a loss of as high as 50 per cent of the ore mined. This waste is no longer necessary. Under modern methods it is possible to recover more than 90 per cent of the values in the ores. This difference means the difference between failure and success in operating Maine mines."

Flood Aids Prospectors

The golden side of the recent flood is pointed out by the state geologist. He said rushing waters of Maine's gold bearing streams, notably the Swift, Sandy and the Carrabasset rivers, moved thousands of tons of gravel and sand, the washing action concentrating the freed gold in riffles and crevices ready for the spoon and pan of the prospector. For many years, prospectors have been able to earn from $2 to as high as $7 or $8 a day over a short period.

A new demand for lithium, obtained from lithia minerals, for which Maine is the most important eastern source, has developed in the alloy steel industry. Lithium is obtained from lepidolite and spodumene, found abundantly in Maine. The present sources are in the West.

Many feldspar mines have one or both minerals. The new use for lithium should result in a material increase in their annual revenue.

Bay State Senator Heads Legislators At Chicago Session

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—State Senator Henry Parkman Jr., of Boston, Mass., was elected president of the American Legislators Association yesterday.

Two vice-presidents were named: Senator T. V. Smith of Chicago, and Senator George Woodward of Philadelphia.

Named to the board of managers were: Sanborn Young, California; W. H. O'Gara, Nebraska; Ashton Darell, Virginia, Abbott L. Moffett, New York; J. Freer Bittinger, Ohio; Christian Herter, Massachusetts; Paul D. Grady, North Carolina; William H. Sabrot, Maryland; Edward J. Turner, Pennsylvania; Ralph Gilbert, Kentucky, and Edward Lazear, Wyoming.

The election was held in connection with the second general assembly of commissioners on interstate co-operation. The legislators association is the parent body of the assembly.

The board of managers of the council of state governments, another unit of the assembly, met briefly to wind up the assembly sessions. It delayed appointment of commissioners to draft co-operative interstate legislative programs on social security and motor truck and bus control.

Dr. Kagawa Sees Co-operatives As Key to Problems

Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, who rose from a childhood in what are said to be the worst slums in the world to become the most powerful reformer in Japan, continued his lecture tour of the United States yesterday by drawing thousands of people first to Trinity Church, later to All Saints' Church in Brookline and finally to the Arena, to hear him discuss Christianity, peace and the consumer co-operative movement.

Small and at first sight not an impressive looking figure, Dr. Kagawa's stature increases as he retells the tale of his struggle for the oppressed portion of the population in Japan, links Christianity with better working and living conditions, preaches "the love of Christ as it is found in the New Testament."

High Lights of Address

This Japanese who shunned high positions and underwent prison sentences for working to organize labor, left his audiences to ponder upon some of the following statements:

"To me, the religion of Jesus Christ is a religion of love. Believing in a creed, and loving, are different . . .

"Is Christianity creedal, or a law of love? If Christianity is a matter of creeds, the best the Japanese and Chinese can do is to destroy it. Jesus' Christianity is primarily a religion of love. . . ."

Action Held Needed

"The love of Jesus must be put into action. I believe in more than the Nicene creed, I believe in the love of God in Jesus Christ put into social action. We must have love brought into the church. How? By co-operate societies.

"I have been called a Communist in Japan," Dr. Kagawa continued. "I have been charged with trying to foment disorder and sedition. I have only been struggling to align my people in the cause of Christ, to teach them the doctrine of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God."

Much of Dr. Kagawa's doctrine is founded upon his struggle to eliminate poverty and misery in Japan. He has concentrated chiefly on the consumers' co-operative movement, which he says now represents about 25,000,000 Japanese, or some 40 per cent of the population.

He deserted Shintoism, the nationalistic religion of Japan, to follow the international ideals of Christianity. He calls himself a "spiritual," as opposed to a "material" socialist. His first acquaintance with Christianity came through an American missionary.

"We must consider," he has said, "the sharing of material things as only one side of Christian living. We must go farther. If we practice the Sermon on the Mount, we shall have real communism of a humanitarian type, a giving communism, not a robbing communism. I have no sympathy with it if it means violence."

Dr. Kagawa was born in the slums of Kobe. His mother he has described as being little better than a slave. He early dedicated his life to the cause of the poor and soon succeeded single-handed in focusing attention on the slum problem, so that some of the worst areas were demolished.

Studied at Princeton

But he realized the limitations of a lone hand and went to study in the United States, where at Princeton University, he learned the magic word "organization."

On his return home he refused administrative posts with comfortable salaries to confine himself to organizing the labor movement. He frequently found himself working against the Government of his country; but he was appointed to the Imperial Economic Commission in 1922 after the earthquake.

On the question of Japan's present policy, Dr. Kagawa has said, "Most of the working people are indifferent to the Government's program. Ninety-nine per cent of the intellectuals are opposed to it."

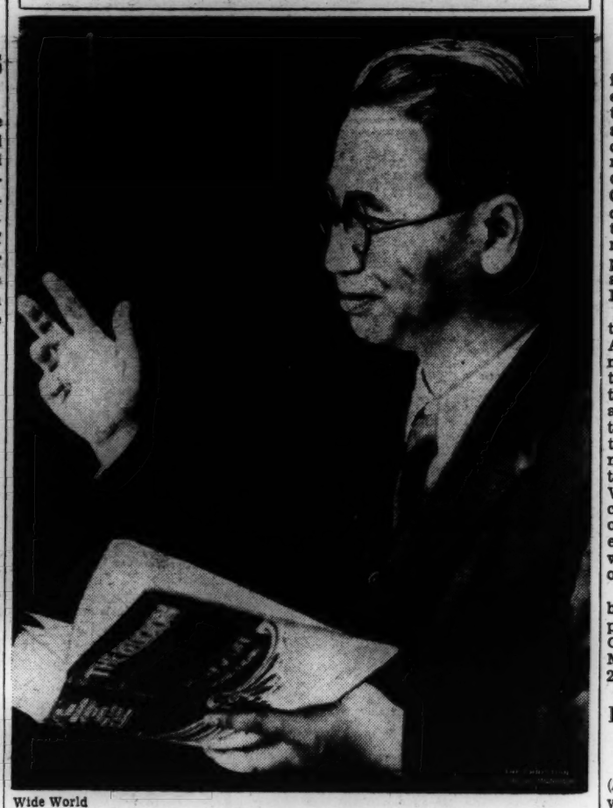
Army Still in Control

He admits that the army has a monopoly of power in Japan at the present time; but he does not believe its imperialistic Chinese policy can succeed. Communism, he says, is still powerful in Japan, though declining. In China, he sees it as a tremendous power.

And what is Dr. Kagawa's attitude toward Soviet Russia? In the early days of his campaign for the workers he aimed to co-operate with all radical elements; but he changed because he could not tolerate the idea of a dictatorship of the Soviet type. He has, however, attempted to combine the best features of the labor parties of other countries, such as Britain and the Netherlands, in his doctrine.

Besides his other achievements, Dr. Kagawa has become one of Japan's leading literary figures. He has written some 50 books, as well as poems.

Points Road to World Peace



Wide World

Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa

Consumers to Hear Co-operative Plan Sponsored by WPA

In response to popular demand for information about consumer co-operatives, aroused by the recent visit to Boston of Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian leader, the lecture division of the Works Progress Administration is sponsoring a series of lectures on the subject by A. Gerhard Dehly, a foremost exponent of the co-operative system. The first talk by Mr. Dehly, explaining the movement, its history and accomplishments, will be tomorrow night, at the Williams Municipal Building, Roxbury, at 7:30 o'clock.

Maurice R. Wheeler, secretary of the Boston Consumer Co-operative Association, believes that enlightenment regarding consumer co-operatives is a vital necessity "in order that people may protect themselves against adulterated foods, increase their purchasing power by means of the 'patronage dividend,' and ultimately to stabilize production through a known demand." Mr. Wheeler also points out that since consumer co-operatives are a means of creating economically independent citizens, the plan is in accord with the federal government's idea of promoting private initiative.

Featured on the same program will be a presentation of the one-act play "Riff Raff," by the South End Community Theater, directed by Miss Isabelle Gould. Albert Holmes's 27-piece orchestra will play.

Harvard Man Heads Model League of Nations

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 20 (AP)—Tucker Dean of Chicago, Harvard student, was elected president of the New England Model League of Nations at a meeting of the executive group yesterday. Representatives of 15 colleges attended the session at Connecticut College.

Other officers chosen included Virginia Binns of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mt. Holyoke, vice-president; Doris Cohn of Buffalo, N. Y., Smith, secretary-general; Robert Taylor of Stoneham, Mass., Clark, treasurer.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Reproduction of drawings by Raphael, Michelangelo, Dürer and Rembrandt. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Twentieth century still life. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock, also Saturdays at 2 p. m.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents. Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.
Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.
Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Charles A. Aiken. Through May 1.
Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Illustrations from children's books by Kate Seredy. Through April.
Flemish Room (Hotel Brunswick)—Collection of contemporary American Art on exhibition.
Boston Art Club—Annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by members. Through April 25.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—Water colors by Will King. Through April. Exhibit by George C. Wales.
Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of water colors by Rosina M. Don Dero. Through April 30.
Women's City Club—Pastels of flowers by Dorothy P. Neares. Through April 21.
Symphony Hall—Zuloaga Paintings from the Alvan T. Fuller collection, during Symphony concerts. Through May 2.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. The Mosaic over the entrance of the Mosque of Santa Sophia, Constantinople, print of a rubbing at full size. English water colors of the nineteenth century. Japanese Surimono prints
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Aldro T. Hibbard. Through April 25.
Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—Drawings by modern artists. Through May 2.
Doll & Richards—Sculpture by Tait McKenzie. Through April 25.
Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Molly Luce. Water colors by Elinor Goodridge and Mary Wills Hatch. Sculpture by Betty Burroughs. Through May 2.
Vose Galleries—Paintings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through May 2. Pastel portraits by Edith McCartney. Through April 24.
Children's Art Center—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through May 5.
Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of prize-winning posters in connection with Be Kind to Animals Week by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Boston City Club—Etchings and mezzotints by Claude Lorraine. Through May 4.
Holman's Print Shop—500 cartoons by Thomas Nast.
Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street, Cambridge—English Brass Rubbings. Water colors by Christian Rolphs. Through May 10.
Junior League—Prints by Matisse and Dufy.
Copley Society—Paintings by Ruth Perry. Through May 1.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Passage of Injunction Ban Viewed as Certain in R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20—That the Rhode Island General Assembly would pass an anti-injunction law this week and thus end a 20-year campaign of organized labor for such legislation seemed certain today. Leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties are said to have made certain trades on this measure and the recently enacted Workmen's Compensation Law.

A committee representing the American Federation of Labor and the State House committee of the standard railroad brotherhoods of Rhode Island agreed at a conference Saturday with influential Democratic leaders not to oppose the passage of a new compensation law which would include amendments which the employers sought in the original bill.

Agreement Reached

In return for dropping opposition, the labor men were assured that the Republicans, as their contribution for the changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act, would not object to the passage of the anti-injunction bill which is scheduled to be considered in the Senate on Tuesday.

However, it was pointed out, there is still strong industrial pressure used by an employers' lobby in the Senate to defeat the measure and this influence must be eliminated before smooth sailing is assured.

At the special labor party convention held by the A. F. of L. here in March, the matter of deciding the labor party question was left to the regular convention which comes this week. At the last convention Representative James H. Kiernan, Democratic floor leader of the House, declared from the Speaker's stand that "if the Senate did not pass the anti-injunction law I will hold up every piece of business in the General Assembly. It is the most important legislation we have to consider."

Injunction Denied

While the labor legislation delegation was demanding a showdown on the anti-injunction bill Saturday, Judge Mortimer A. Sullivan of Newport Superior Court was handing down one of the most important decisions affecting labor. In a 20-page ruling Judge Sullivan denied a plea for a permanent injunction brought by the E. M. Loew's Capitol Theater, Inc., of Pawtucket, against the Newport Local 309, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operators of United States and Canada who have declared a strike at the Colonial Theater in Newport.

In the opinion, the Justice declared that the strikers were within their legal right in picketing the theater and the respondent was justified in calling to the attention of the public the fact that members of the local were not employed at the theater.

Judge Gives Opinion

In seeking a permanent injunction the E. M. Loew interests charged that they hired operators from the International Alliance of Projectionists and Stage Employees, Inc. of Providence when they could not reach an agreement with Local 309.

In the opinion Judge Sullivan said that as there is a substantial difference between the scales of wages of the two unions, the Newport union was within its legal rights in its efforts and attempts to maintain the standards of wages, hours and number of employees as established by the union for theaters operating in Newport.

Party Pledges Heard by Curley

President Roosevelt's Massachusetts bandwagon was set in motion last night, when 300 Democratic leaders of the state pledged themselves to push it onward to victory. Nor were their pledges mere words, although there was plenty of oratory, for each gave $100 for the chance of asserting his faithfulness to the Democratic party of the Commonwealth. The occasion was a dinner in the Hotel Statler, marking the opening of the concentrated drive to keep the State in the Democratic camp, both in regard to the President and local and State officials.

The President's benediction was given to the meeting by his son James Roosevelt, ambassador extraordinary to the Commonwealth, who conveyed the appreciation of the President for the support of the State organization. Observers were quick to notice, however, that he continued true to the recent policy of the Roosevelt family in refusing to go on record in support of the Governor.

Despite the Rooseveltian "oversight," Governor Curley was anything but the "forgotten man" at last night's dinner, which turned into a testimonial for the Commonwealth's chief executive. Last night left no doubt in the minds of observers that, despite the opposition of former Governor Ely, Governor Curley need fear no opposition within his own party.

The Governor's address, devoted to support of the Rooseveltian theories, had a familiar ring, reminiscent of a hundred other such speeches throughout the nation. He warned against turning back to those policies which he alleged had driven the country to the brink of revolt. He foresaw the possibility of work for America's millions only in following the policy of the Democratic Party in advocating controlled production and distribution.

Joseph McGrath, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, spoke on the progress which the party had made in strengthening its organization throughout the State. He asserted that there are now 74,600 more registered Democrats in the State than Republicans, and foresaw an additional enrollment of 350,000 by next November.

Small towns, Mr. McGrath said, which had always been rock-ribbedly Republican were deserting that standard and were flocking into the opposing camp. He said that especial attention is being paid to the young men and women in bringing them into the Democratic Party.

Steam Trawler Nets Strange Fish

"That," said Capt. Thomas Evans, master of the Boston steam trawler Cormorant, "is the net in which we caught our first mate, and a lively catch he was, too.

"It was on Western Bank, just a week ago today," continued the Captain. "We had the better part of our catch under hatches, and we had the big otter trawl on deck when all of a sudden a wave made under our keel and the ship gave a lurch that sent our mate, Isaac Butler here, into the sea, the net after him.

"Well, sir, we didn't know what to do. There was our mate in the sea and the sea was rough. Somebody ran for a life preserver, but before we could fling it overside we spied our mate. There he was, safely caught in the net.

"We rang up the engine and in just a minute we had our mate safe on board again."

The Cormorant arrived at Fish Pier today with 200,000 pounds of fresh fish, and this story.

MAY 1936 PRICE 15 CENTS

DELINEATOR

OTHER FEATURES ON THE MAY ISSUE

SPECIAL
Vacation in the Land of Lonesome Men
For the Informal Bridegroom
Lady Set Free
Bad Marks — Why?
Let Them Dig

FASHIONS
Your Costume Plot
Everything You Need From Friday to Monday
Fabrics for Summer Fashions
Delineator Designs for Difficult Figures

FICTION
Have You Come For Me?
Murder By Proxy • The Diplomat
One Woman Alive • Tipsy Cake

FOR THE HOME
Get That Moth!
Sunday Freedom (Menus)
Your Million Dollar Figure
Complete in Three Acts (Basic Furniture)

SUMMER really begins with May—yes, with the May number of Delineator, characteristically ahead of the times. First in the book is a story about a vacation — a vacation in Alaska, the "Land of Lonesome Men." Most timely, too, a page full of luscious strawberries and ways to serve them. The fashion articles — ten of them — show the very newest summer styles. And then there's moth prevention . . . bridegroom attire . . . Sunday menus . . . children's gardens . . . dozens of fascinating and varied subjects, shrewdly and gaily discussed. Even the fiction is imbued with joyousness! So begin your summer right now with a copy of the May Delineator.

MAY DELINEATOR AT ALL NEWSSTANDS - 15¢

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	Walter Logan's Musicale: concert orchestra	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Marla Forbes, songs		Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady": songs	James Wilkinson, baritone	"Jack Armstrong": drama	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Checkerboard": variety	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Journal; speaker	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	United States Army Band	"Terry and Ted": sketch	"Musical Moments": recording	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs	"Musical Sentiment"	Baseball scores; sketch	Washington Backstage
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sports Review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sport reports; organist
7:00	Ranny Weeks's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Eton Quartet; organist	Yankee News Service
7:15	Revue: variety program	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Ted Husing; Charioteers	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	After-Dinner Revue: soloist	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Radio and School Institute
7:45	"Parade": recording	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, commentator	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
8:00	"Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy; orchestra	Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; comedy; orchestra	Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; soloist	Gabriel Heatter, comment
8:15				The Crusaders: speaker
8:30	Paris Musicale: Pickens Sisters; Morton Downey; orch.	Nelson Eddy; baritone; mixed chorus; comedy; orchestra	"Pick and Pat": blackface sketches; orchestra	"Music for Today": soloists; popular orchestra
8:45				
9:00	Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloists; orchestra	Harry Horlick and Gypsies; Howard Price, tenor; chorus	Radio Theater: with Lawrence Tibbett in "Harmony Lane"; other players; concert orchestra	Charlie Barnet's Orchestra
9:15				Southland Sketches
9:30	"Tale of Today": serial drama with Joan Blaine	Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; soloists; orch.		Eddy Brown, violin; orch.
9:45				Yankee News Service
10:00	Address, President Roosevelt, at D. A. R. Congress	Lullaby Lady: male quartet; concert orchestra	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Address, President Roosevelt, at D. A. R. Congress
10:15			Ben Bernie's Orchestra	
10:30	Network speakers and musical program	Nat. Forum: address, Sen. J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois	News dramatizations	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
10:45			Spotlight Revue; variety	Ann Leaf, organist
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rhode and his dance orchestra	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:15		Sports review; records	"Snapshots": dance music	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Orchestra; soloist	"The Owl Club": with Del Castillo, organist	Don Redman's Orchestra	Jack Hylton's Orchestra
11:45			Don Redman's Orchestra	Jack Hylton's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Washington baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music program.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WEEI (WEAF—National), Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch: Spencer Dean mystery serial drama.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley: dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor, Russ Morgan's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Jan Peerce, tenor; Viola Philo, soprano.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop —The Voice of the people": sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.
9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), String Sinfonia; concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Nickelodeon": songs; comedy; variety.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Donald Novis; Jane Pickens; Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Radio Parties at Pickfair": soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Emergency Peace Campaign: addresses, Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt; George Lansbury; Kirby Page; Mayor Wilson, Philadelphia; tolling of Liberty Bell.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Helen Ward.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Address, "Wagner Housing Bill," Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York.
10:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., in acceptance of presidency of National Republican Club.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Patriots' Day Recalls Peace Efforts Before the Revolution

British friends of colonies upheld their kin across the seas in their fight for free government—Sidelights on events of celebration in honor of those who fought in defense of their stand against oppression.

Upper Left and Lower Left Center: Courtesy of Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Upper Left—John Hancock, Sought by British Troops. Upper Center—William Pitt, Through Whose Efforts the Stamp Act Was Abandoned. Upper Right—Marquis de Lafayette, Who Swung to the Colonists After Listening to an Address by the Brother of George III. Lower Left—Wright Tavern at Concord, Where John Howe, British Spy, Is Said to Have Stopped April 12, 1775. Lower Center—Bust of Pitt on the Pillar of Liberty Atop the Memorial Pedestal at Dedham, and (Lower Right Center) Isaac Barre, English Friend of the Colonists. Lower Right—Memorial to Pitt, Standing in Dedham Today. Upper Left Inset—John Derby of Salem, Who Carried the News of the Battles of Lexington and Concord to England. Upper Right Inset—John Wilkes, English Voice in Behalf of America. Lower Left Inset—Samuel Adams, Sought With Hancock by the British Regulars Who Marched to Lexington

While Lexington and Concord mark this day with patriotic-martial exercises, and along highways leading out of Boston small boys and girls are thrilled at the galloping figures of Paul Revere and William Dawes, re-enacting dramatic days of 161 years ago which set men against their mother country, a thumbing of the records assembles interesting yet half-forgotten data, which, put in pattern, repeats the too true lesson that governments, not individuals, make war.

Greed and selfish desire on the part of nations for more trade at any cost, for more land, and prestige and influence—prospering at the expense of mankind—are qualities that disrupt the peace of the world. The rapidly growing trade enjoyed by the American colonists, which had resulted in some loss to English merchants, and a staggering debt rolled up by Continental wars, led England to take the step which cost her a colony.

Swung the Balance

A weak adviser to King George, despite the opposition of Pitt, Barre, Wilkes, Conway and other brilliant thinkers of the day, swung the balance to bloodshed instead of brotherhood. Domination overlooked the fact that the colonists were English men and women. The Crown believed the colonists were too dependent upon the mother country, by tradition and relationshp, to refuse to pay whatever taxes were imposed. The Crown ignored the basic fact that neither the colonists nor their kin in England sought strife.

Even after Lexington and Concord a sane government could have patched up the difficulties because the common people of England were pro-colony. Yet pride and greed and vengefulness led England to cast for war as a governmental unit. . . .

Into this picture comes the distrust and jealousy of nations, France alert to injure her old enemy, sending De Kalb to America on credentials of a spy; of Gage, later, commissioning Ensign de Bernier and Captain Brown to tour the counties of Suffolk and Middlesex and map the region for military guidance. On the scene appear also Lafayette and Kosciusko, and the later De Kalb, imbued with the spirit of patriotism and devotion to a worthy cause.

Many Reasons

There are many reasons why men who had so long lived peaceably under the English king had to separate. What the American colonies wanted, according to Allen French, historian of the day of Lexington and Concord, was the position of states within the British Empire, managing their own local affairs and having a voice in imperial matters which concerned them. In the days of the Stamp Act, and afterward, there existed among the leaders of the British State, a political wrongheadedness comparable to the perversity which long persisted in the treatment of Ireland. As late as 1777 Chatham made a last desperate effort to compound the difficulties.

It took three generations after 1775, according to French, to bring about parliamentary reform in England. Interwoven with the political difficulties were economic troubles. England's financial difficulties were greater than those of the colonies and her military sacrifices for the sake of her dependencies were noteworthy, but says French, with growing self-consciousness the Americans objected to earning their living only at the mercy of men who ignored their needs. The British ruling class was blind to the colonial position. The British tory was in power and to him democracy was a myth.

England in No Mood

England was in no mood to remember Walpole's "Any peace is preferable even to successful war" of 40 years before. There came the revengeful tyranical laws with the colonists objecting not so much to taxation as the fact that they were discriminated against in order that a great monopoly might be benefited.

George III determined to make an example of the town of Boston, impose coercion and break the spirit of resistence. He had no ear for Josiah Tucker, dean of Gloucester, who argued that it would be to England's best interest to let the Colonies go on the economic law that trade will seek the best market, at that time England.

Eight years before Lexington and Concord, Etienne Francois Choiseul, Comte de Stainville, sometime French Ambassador to Rome, then minister for foreign affairs and created Duc de Choiseul, dispatched this order of the King to de Kalb—the late August 19,1767:

Order to De Kalb

As it is possible and even probable that the quest will not be of long duration, it is the will of His Majesty that you should make immediate preparations for a speedy tour of America in order to satisfy yourself by personal inspection as to the conditions of the country, its harbors, ships, land forces, resources, weapons, munitions of war and provisions—in short, as to the means at our command, if disposed, in case of war with England, to make diversion in that direction. You will adopt the greatest precautions in sending me your report, and will, immediately upon your arrival, inform me where to direct such letters as I shall have occasion to write you.

De Kalb's observations, from official communications to the French ministry, are all the more interesting when it is remembered that as an agent of the French king he had hoped to find the colonists at least warm toward foreign support and that his reports are entirely at variance with his wishes and those of his king.

Landed in 1768

He came to America on the ship Hercules, with Captain Hommet, and landed in Philadelphia January 12, 1768.

On February 25 he wrote:

All classes of people here are imbued with such a spirit of independence and freedom from control, that if all of the provinces can be united under a common representation, an independent state will soon be formed. At all events it will certainly come forth in time.

Yet a month later he wrote:

Massachusetts in particular, the most wealthy and prosperous, gives the impulse and signal of independence to the rest. In spite of this restive spirit, however, they all, from the leaders down to the humblest citizen, seem to be imbued with heartfelt love of the mother country.

All circumstances go to show but too clearly that there will be means of inducing them to accept of assistance from abroad. In fact, they are so well convinced of the justice of their cause, and of their own importance to the mother country, that they have never contemplated the possibility of extreme measures. I adhere to the opinion that the incendiaries will not alone succumb, but that the colonies will yet have the satisfaction of seeing the mother country admit herself to have been in the wrong, and do her best to repair it.

The Time Would Come

While De Kalb saw nothing at this time to warrant foreign intervention he did as an astute observer declare that at a later date perhaps when the population of America became as great as that of England, or when driven to extreme measures by the mother country, the time for separation would be ripe and would be brought about.

Had business been prosperous and the national debt low, there would have been no insurrection and war. Taxation without representation rankled, and events moved to the point where Gage, in Boston, on February 29, 1775, sent the following instructions to De Berniere and Brown:

Gentlemen: You will go through the Counties of Suffolk and Worcester, taking a sketch of the country as you pass; it is not expected you should make out regular plans and surveys, but mark out the roads and distances from town to town, as also the situation and nature of the country. All passes must be particularly laid down, noticing the length and breadth of them, the entrance in and going out of them, and whether to be avoided by taking other routes. The rivers also to be sketched out, remarking their breadth and depth and the nature of their banks on both sides, the fords, if any, and the nature of their bottoms, many of which particulars may be learned of the country people. You will remark the heights you meet with, whether the ascents are difficult or easy; as also the woods and the mountains, with the height and nature of the latter, whether to be got round or easily passed over. The nature of the country to be particularly noticed whether inclosed or open, if the former, what kind of inclosures, and whether the country admits of making roads for troops on the right or left of the main road, or on the sides. You will notice the situation of the towns and villages, their churches and church yards, whether they are advantageous spots to take post in, and capable of being made defencible. If any places strike you as proper for encampments, or appear strong by nature, you will remark them particularly, and give reasons for your opinions.

It would be useful if you could inform yourselves of the necessaries the different counties could supply, such as provisions, forage, straw &c., the number of cattle, horses etc. in the several townships.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant, Thomas Gage.

Journal of Howe

By the journal of John Howe, British spy, General Gage's agent left Boston on April 5, 1775, under instruction to make a trip to Watertown, Weston, Worcester, cross-country to Concord and return through Lexington. Howe was in Concord, or knew of events there, on the 10th and 11th, and reported in Boston, April 12. He advised General Gage that he thought 500 men would be ample to destroy stores concealed at Concord. At this time Gage had orders to condone acts of the colonists, with the exception of John Hancock and Samuel Adams, prime movers in the discord. They were to be apprehended and imprisoned as examples to quiet their followers.

War marched along a country road.

Immediately after the bloodshed at Lexington and Concord, the wisest heads in the colonies planned to make the best of the situation. It was their first care to show that they were within the law, that they were not the aggressors or disturbers of the peace, but champions of the rights of Englishmen.

Forestall Report

On the ship Quero of Captain John Derby of Salem they sent news of the engagements in order to forestall General Gage's report, then on its way on the English ship Sukey.

England flamed with excitement. Lord Dartmouth asked that the American account be disbelieved. John Tooke Horne assumed the American report to be correct and commented on it in terms which put him on trial for high treason resulting in a sentence to one year's imprisonment.

Even then it was not too late for His Majesty's Government to know the will of its people. On June 7 the Constitutional Society of London met at Kings Arms Tavern, Cornhill, and raised a subscription of £100 for the widows, orphans and aged parents of "our beloved fellow subjects faithful to the character of Englishmen." Throughout England there was much sympathy for the colonists, both in thought and in assistance. Many of the foremost men of the day espoused the cause of the colonies.

Had the colonists assumed that Lexington and Concord were the beginning of a war for independence, they would not have bothered to send the news to England. They wanted to show simply that they were not aggressors and so soften the blow to English people. At this time it is doubtful whether more than a few guiding hands in the colonies really had any idea that a war had begun which eventually would separate them from England.

Described Feelings

De Kalb really described the true feelings of the colonists toward the crown. Dedham, county seat of Norfolk, still treasures proof of that friendship and respect in what remains of a memorial erected by the Sons of Liberty to William Pitt.

The Stamp Act was passed March 22, 1765. The people in Boston and surrounding towns were indignant. The Stamp Commission was forced to resign and a mob ransacked the house of Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson.

The act was to go into effect Nov. 1, 1765. That day in Boston, there was tolling of bells, flags half-staff. English ministers were hung in effigy. Courts proceeded without stamped papers (as the law required) and officers of the province were obliged to disregard the act.

Meanwhile the friends of America in England had worked for the repeal of the Stamp Act. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was foremost in the endeavor. He maintained that "America being neither really or virtually represented in Westminster cannot be held legally or constitutionally subject to obedience to any money bill of the Kingdom."

The Stamp Act was repealed March 18, 1766. News received in Boston the following May 19, set the townsfolk rejoicing. Bells rang, flags flew on houses and steeples and masts. Prisoners confined for debt were released.

Marked the Event

In Dedham the Sons of Liberty prepared to mark the event by a permanent memorial. Dr. Nathaniel Ames was an ardent patriot and leader. Records in his diary show that May 21, five days after news of the repeal, a stone cutter was at work on a "Pillar of Liberty." For 11 or 12 days in May, June and July other stone cutters were thus employed.

June 30 he records, "Daniel Goorkins turns the Pillar of Liberty."

This was a wooden column about 12 feet high which rested on the stone as a pedestal. On July 14, the Sons of Liberty voted to raise the pillar on July 22. It was raised that day.

Before the pillar was raised an effort was made to have a bust of William Pitt surmount it.

Dr. Ames' diary of 1766 records—July 2, went to Boston. Bespoke Pitt's head for Pillar of Liberty . . . Dec. 15, Sons of Liberty agree to have Pitt's head.

On Feb. 15, 1767, Dr. Ames went to Boston and commissioned a Mr. Skilling, a well known woodcarver who executed busts and figures to adorn entrances of houses in Boston, to make a bust of Pitt, which he received on Feb. 26. Inscriptions in Latin and English were composed by Dr. Ames.

It is strange to find on this statue erected by the Sons of Liberty an expression of satisfaction that their loyalty to King George III had been confirmed by repeal of Stamp Act. That was 10 years before the Day of Independence. If they entertained any thought of independence no one avowed it.

The patriots indulged the hope that in the repeal of the Stamp Act the oppressive policy of Britain's ministers toward America had been reversed. Joy was cut short by an act of June, 1767, imposing a tax on tea and other articles . . . leading to the Revolution.

As conflict approached, the Pillar of Liberty ceased to be an object of interest. Dr. Ames records May 11, 1769 "The Pillar of Liberty was overthrown last night. Both pillar and bust were lost."

Pitt's Friendliness Recorded on Stone

PROOF of the colonists' appreciation of Pitt's friendly voice in England and "other patriots who save America from impending slavery" may be seen in a stone monument in Dedham today. In that day, 1766, it "confirmed our most loyal affection to King George III," a feeling soon to be altered by the Boston Massacre and Lexington and Concord. Notations of succeeding dates show the changes. The inscriptions on the four faces of this stone, standing on the green, opposite the courthouse, now read:

**The Pillar of Liberty
erected by the Sons of Liberty
in this vicinity
Laus Deo Regi, et Immunitatim
Autoribus q. maxime Patrono
Pitt, qui Rempub. rvsium evulsit
Faucibus Orci
Inscription of 1766 (westerly face)**

**The Pillar of Liberty
To the honor of Willm Pitt Esqr.
& other patriots who saved
America from impening slav
ry & confirmed our most loyal
affection to Kg George III. by pro
curing a Repeal of the Stamp Act
18th March 1766
Inscription of 1766 (northerly face)**

**Erected here July 22, 1766
by Doctor Nathl Ames 2nd
Col. Ebenr Battle. Major Abiliah
Draper & other patriots frendly
to the rights of the Colonists at
that day
Replaced by the citizens July 4, 1828**

**This stone was first
placed near this spot
July 22, 1766. It supported
a wooden column surmounted
by a bust of William Pitt.
Both column and bust
disappeared about the close
of the last century. This stone was
removed from the opposite corner
in 1866
Inscription on the tablet of 1866
(easterly face)**

Dorothy Bradford, Old Boston Boat, Is Now Running Cargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—The steamship Dorothy Bradford, operated for many summers between Boston and Provincetown, entered a new and more prosaic service on April 1—as a freighter plying between Philadelphia and Bundick's Wharf, Va., via the intracoastal waterway. The return voyage from Virginia was interrupted April 18 when she grounded temporarily off Tolchester Light in Chesapeake Bay.

Her new owners, the Atlantic States Line, of Philadelphia, were advised that the ship, which was carrying a general cargo and was manned by a crew of 24, was fast on a sand bar. Her plight was discovered at 4 a. m. by a tanker, shortly after the latter left the Chesapeake-Delaware Canal bound for Baltimore. It was necessary to wait for the next tide before attempting to refloat her.

The Dorothy Bradford was constructed in 1889 and for many years has been a familiar sight in Boston Harbor and Cape Cod Bay.

Professional Women To Hear Many Speakers

A multivariety of talks and speakers is listed on the agenda of the Professional Women's Club, for its April luncheon in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler next Tuesday. A partial list includes Gov. H. Styles Bridges, New Hampshire, "Handling the Flood Situation"; Ralph Adams Cram, "My Life in Architecture"; Russell Gerould, "Probability of Another War"; Arthur Fiedler, "Music, A Universal Language," and Mrs. Elizabeth W. Cumming, on "What the Stars Mean to Us."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	April 22	Plymouth	April 28	Apr. 21, 8:00 pm	Apr. 22, 8:00 am
Bremen	April 23	Cherbourg	April 29	Apr. 23, 1:00 pm	Apr. 23, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco,	April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lurline	San Pedro	April 36	Apr. 21, 4:00 pm	Apr. 21, 7:30 pm

Maine Patriot Met Retreat And Fought From Fence 'Alone'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW GLOUCESTER, Maine, April 20—From a family album of this village has been resuscitated a Patriots Day story regarding William Goff and his woodpile in the year 1775.

One fine spring morning of that year, elderly Squire Goff, of the Province of Maine, was wheeling in his wood for the next winter, in order that his shed might be filled before Easter Sunday—a down east custom even today.

On this particular morning the sun was high and the birds were caroling. The Squire was in high fettle as he trudged back and forth between the woodpile and the woodshed.

A neighbor who was passing stopped off to pass the time of day.

Mr. Goff dropped the handles of his barrow and sat on the load to rest and hear the news.

The topic was the "doings down to Boston." King George's troops, the neighbor said, were plotting some manner of attack, and the folks in that vicinity were organizing to repulse them.

Mr. Goff learned that this dispatch had come direct from a boat in Portland Harbor, just two days out of Boston. He nodded gravely and expressed his patriotic sympathy. As the story unfolded, he grew restless: "If there's going to be a fight, I want to help. The wood can wait."

The wood did wait. Mr. Goff left the load midway between woodpile and shed, stomped into his house, grabbed his musket and powder horn, kissed his agitated wife good-by, and started down the road.

At the south end of this village there lived a widow who owned a bullet mold. Hither Squire Goff hastened, "his fury at King George unabated." The widow ran off a supply of bullets, packed him a lunch, and sent him off on the road to Portland before sundown.

Squire Goff had a hard trip. He slept in the open, borrowed his lunches, trudged across marshes and arrived on the outskirts of Boston about midday, April the 19th.

Along the very road which Squire Goff was traveling came the discomfited Red Coats, firing as they retreated. He clambered over a stone wall as the Britishers approached, and blazed away.

As he rammed his charges home and "chased the tattered army of the king," he failed to notice that many others had joined his sniping warfare.

A patriot commander observed the old gentleman, his ragged condition, and his sure fire. "What's your name and what company are you with?" the commander asked.

Squire Goff, smoke begriming his wrinkled face, looked up from his priming and answered. "I ain't with no company, I'm old Bill Goff and I'm fighting alone."

His story of how he "fit the enemy single handed" aroused such enthusiasm among the patriots that at the Battle of Bunker Hill the Squire had an entire company at his command. Later, he shouldered his musket, walked back to New Gloucester, and probably finished hauling in his wood.

Descendants of his still live around the countryside here.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Flute Players Club

COMPLETING its fifteenth season, the Boston Flute Players Club gave its eighty-second concert yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome. This is an honorable record, maintained through difficult times; especially since artistic standards have never been lowered in that period, nor has there been any sacrifice of stimulating novelty. Georges Laurent, artistic director of the club, has earned the gratitude of the chamber music public.

Yesterday's program was typical. It contained three unfamiliar pieces: a Petite Suite for oboe, clarinet and bassoon, by Jean Rivier, and two works by young Mexicans—a String Quartet by Salvador Contreras and a composition entitled "Amatzinac," for flute and string quartet. For more accustomed sounds, there were Ravel's Quartet and Mozart's in D major.

Rivier's Suite proved to be one of those witty concoctions in which the Parisians are so adept. Its five movements are nicely contrasted and balanced between the grotesque and the lightly sentimental. The work is characterized throughout by the Gallic virtues of restraint, delicacy, clarity. Nothing too much. It was deliciously played by Messrs. Gillet, Polatschek and Allard of the Symphony Orchestra.

It was interesting to hear the Mexican contributions so soon after being introduced to the compositions of Carlos Chávez at the Symphony concerts. These pieces by his pupils do him credit. Each in a single movement, both make use of melodies of native folk, dance and devotional flavor. The quartet is lighter in mood, given to exploiting the gayer aspects of Mexican life. The quintet is more contemplative, rather nostalgic. Both are written with economy and taste.

Mr. Laurent played with his invariable musicianship in the quintet. The Boston String Quartet supplied the string voices in the Mexican works and in the Ravel and Mozart quartets. These players, comparatively young as a group, have not yet fused into a unit of utterance. Nevertheless they did some excellent playing. Individually they are artists of quality. It is especially pleasant to hear a viola which, like Mr. Fourel's, is able to hold its own without becoming obtrusive. At present Mr. Keller's first violin is least assimilated into the common speech of the group. L. A. S.

People's Symphony Orchestra

BEFORE one of the largest audiences of the season, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, closed its 1935-6 series of concerts yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. The program: Overture to "The Magic Flute"; Mozart's Pianoforte Concerto in A major (George McManus, pianist); Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with Nancy Thielson, soprano; Edna Merritt, contralto; Edward Kane, tenor, and Edmond Boucher, bass, and the Sevitzky Vocal Ensemble.

Mr. Sevitzky is completing his third year as conductor of this orchestra, and those who remember its lack of integration when he assumed leadership must feel a wholesome respect for his ability. Not only is the orchestra playing better than it even played before (and the orchestra has had some excellent conductors in the past) but the very apparent affection of the members for Mr. Sevitzky is evidence of the fine sense of camaraderie which exists within the organization. Reviewing the long list of notable works, old and new, which this orchestra has presented during the past three years, it is inconceivable that, brought to this point of development, it should not stride forward to greater achievements. This, however, it can do only if its public stands solidly behind it. One may justifiably bespeak that support after listening to the performance of the Beethoven Ninth yesterday afternoon.

Commencing the work on a low key, Mr. Sevitzky allowed the symphony to progress through the successive movements until the Finale and its chorus came as a logical emotional outburst, the paean of joy which Beethoven conceived. The orchestra played with remarkable responsiveness to Mr. Sevitzky, who conducted sans score. The balance between wind and strings was better maintained than upon a few previous occasions and while the symphony is a full-throated work, the conductor's good judgment kept it well within the acoustical limits of the hall. To soloists, chorus and orchestra one willingly concedes an admirable performance which justified the tremendous enthusiasm of the audience.

It was strange to find a pianist of the evident ability of Mr. McManus depending upon a score. Although the very ingenuousness of the Mozart A major Concerto imbues it with numerous interpretative difficulties, the measures themselves are comparatively simple. If Mr. McManus would place the imprint of authority upon his performance, he should discard his notes. He was very cordially received. G. M. S.

Laura H. Barr

LAURA H. BARR is exhibitor in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater. She shows a number of black-and-white drawings and lithographs. All the pictures are calculated with a view to deriving full design value, whether the artist portrays a scene or evinces an abstraction. Miss Barr has done a series of improvisations on a solitary theme in which she works for an atmospheric effect while maintaining an orderly black-and-white pattern. She attempts to bring about a balance between the evocative and the decorative.

The annual display of posters done by children of Massachusetts in the competition for "Be Kind to Animals Week" is on view in the exhibiting room on the third floor of the Boston Public Library. The competition is sponsored by the state Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

To us the contributions are especially interesting, for the children are launched on a definite theme and within its limits their imaginations are permitted to expand. Children when let alone do not frequently portray animals; probably because it is too difficult. The contestants here demonstrate the difficulty of establishing precisely the character of each animal. But there is no doubt about the sentiment expressed, and about the love each child feels for the little animal it has chosen to protect. Children's picture books and the lore about bears and bunnies influence the minds of the young and often the animals look more like toys than living creatures. D. A.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Stocks Continue Downward Despite Favorable Domestic News** • Commodity and Money Markets

Selling in Stock Market Meeting Little Resistance

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The stock market pursued diverse roads today, with some of the steels, motors and manufacturing shares finding willing buyers, while numerous rails and specialties were offered at concessions.

Some of the conspicuously soft spots were the loss of around 4 points in Columbian Carbon, and the declines of 1 to 2 or so in du Pont, Deere, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Union Carbide.

Up fractions to a point or more were Case, Chrysler, Corn Products, Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, and U. S. Steel.

The bond market tended downward. Cotton showed an easy tone. Foreign currencies were steady.

The late tone of the share market was irregular. Transfers approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Wheat ended off 1½ to 2¼ cents a bushel, and corn lost ⅝ to 1⅛ cents.

Mining Issues Harden

After an early decline several mining issues hardened when imported bar silver at New York was raised ¾ of a cent an ounce to 45¾ cents. This was the second boost in the price since last August, and was said by dealers to be an aftermath of last week's upturn in London.

The American Iron & Steel Institute estimated steel mill operations this week at 70.4 per cent of capacity, a new high since May, 1930, and an increase of 2½ per centage points over last week's figure.

The brand of business news over the week end seemed satisfactory, but Wall Street continued to express doubts as to what may happen in the European field. Many potential equity buyers were understood to be holding off pending the French elections next Sunday.

Rail Issues Soften

Medium and low priced railroad issues softened a little in quiet bond market trading today. The balance of the corporate list was mixed and United States Government loans were steady.

Carrier liens under a little pressure were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s and New York Central 5s.

The United States Government market found trading restricted as the week opened. Treasury 2⅞s were up around 2-32 shortly before noon, while the 3s of 1951 were down as much.

Government bond experts said activity in this sector has dried up to a great extent pending the oncoming French elections. They pointed out that trading would likely remain skimpy until the problem of possible devaluation of the French franc is settled by next Sunday's vote. Should the French currency be devalued, opinion is that some selling of United States Treasury loans might develop, as French funds here return home to take advantage of devaluation profits.

Bond men kept a sharp eye on the action of French 7s which were down more than a point late this morning, a drop which they said was symptomatic of some uneasiness over France's problem.

In the domestic corporate division small advances were turned in by American rolling mill 4¼s, North American 5s and Walworth 4s. Gould Coupler 6s were up more than a point while a loss of about as much was suffered by General Steel Casting 5½s.

Wheat Reacts Abruptly From Recent Advances

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—In an abrupt reaction from recent advances of about 11 cents a bushel, wheat values today took a big downward swing.

A decided lull both in speculative and commercial demand for wheat was an outstanding feature. Suggestions were current that a change of weather conditions in drought districts might easily take place, and that liberal wheat imports into this country from Canada were again possible.

Wheat closed uneasy, 1½-2¼ cents under Saturday's finish, May 99⅜-½, July 92⅛-¼; corn ⅝-1⅛ down, May 62¾-⅞; oats ⅜-½ off, and provisions showing 5 to 12 cents decline.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	1.00¾	1.00¾	.98⅜	.99⅜	— ¾
July	.93¾	.93¾	.91¾	.92⅛	—.01¾
Sept.	.91¾	.91⅞	.90⅛	.90⅜	—.01⅝
Corn					
May	.63	.63⅛	.62⅜	.62¾	—¾
July	.62⅝	.62⅝	.61¾	.61⅞	— ⅞
Sept.	.61⅝	.61⅝	.60½	.60¾	—.01
Oats					
May	.27½	.27½	.26⅞	.26⅞	— ½
July	.27⅜	.27¾	.27⅜	.27⅜	— ⅜
Sept.	.28½	.28½	.27⅞	.28	— ½
Rye					
May	.53¾	.53⅞	.53¼	.53¼	—.01½
July	.54	.54⅛	.53¾	.53¾	—.01
Sept.	.54⅞	.54⅞	.54⅜	.54⅜	—.01

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.83½	.81⅞	.82⅛	—.01½
July	.84½	.82⅞	.83⅛	—.01⅝
October	.85½	.83⅞	.89¼	—.01⅜

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	10.52	10.52	10.44	10.44	—.07
May	11.47	11.47	11.42	11.42	—.04
July	11.11	11.15	11.10	11.12	—.02
October	10.47	10.46	10.37	10.37	—.08
December	10.48	10.48	10.38	10.40	—.06

Spots 11.77, down 4 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.65	5.65	5.62	5.64	—.01
March	5.64	5.64	5.62	5.64	—.01
May	6.21	6.21	6.17	6.18	—.02
July	6.04	6.04	5.99	6.00	—.03
October	5.72	5.72	5.68	5.70	—.02

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
January	9.50b			94.0b
April	95.0b			95.0
June	95.0b			94.5b
July	95.0b	95.0	95.0	94.0b
September	95.0b			94.5b
December	95.0b			94.0b

b—Bid.
Spots 10.30, off 1½ cents.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr.20	Last Apr.18
49⅞	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	50	49	49	..
118	111½	Abraham & S pf (7)	112½	112½	112½	..
74¾	68	Acme Steel (2½¶)	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	69
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	12⅜	12¼	12	12⅜
35¾	25½	Adams Millis (1)	25½	25½	25½	25¼
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26¼	26	26	26¼
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
9	7⅜	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
194	168½	Air Reduction (3¶)	185⅞	185⅞	185⅞	..
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
17⅜	14	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14	13⅝	13¾	14
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	3	3	3
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	22¼	21½	22	21¾
45⅞	27½	Alleghany pr pf (h)	32½	32½	32½	32½
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	32½	32	32	..
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	197	188	188	196¼
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	26¾	26	26	26¾
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8	7¾	7¾	8
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	71½	71½	71½	..
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	47¼	45¼	45½	46⅝
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	24	23¾	23¾	23½
5⅝	3½	Amal Leather	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
47½	37⅞	Amal Lithr pf (2g)	36	34	34	37
125½	75	Amerada (2)	108½	105	105	108
63¼	51⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50⅛	50	50	50½
55½	42½	Am Bank Note ½b)	50	48¼	48¼	49½
50⅞	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	46¾	46	46	47
132½	125½	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	127	126¼	126¼	126¼
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	123	121¾	122	122½
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	163⅞	163⅞	163⅞	..
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	36	35	35	36
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	62⅝	62⅛	62⅝	63
58¾	31	Am Chain	57	54	54	56¾
125	114¾	Am Chain pf (5¼g)	126½	126½	126½	..
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	10	9⅜	9⅜	10¼
32⅝	27	Am Com Alcohol	27¼	26⅛	26⅛	27½
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22⅞	21½	21½	22¼
3⅜	¾	Am Encaustic T (h) old	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	8⅛	7½	7⅝	8⅛
43	29¾	Am ⅝ For Pow pf	36	34¼	34¼	36
37½	26	Am & For Pow 6	32⅛	32	32	32⅝
18½	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
18¼	14	Am Hawaiian (1)	15½	15⅜	15⅜	16
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	7¼	6¾	6¾	6⅞
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40	39⅝	39⅝	40⅛
13⅜	10⅝	Am Iinternational	12¼	11¾	11¾	12¼
46¼	25½	Am Locomotive	27½	26½	26½	28
95½	73¼	Am Loco pm	76¾	76¾	76¾	..
29⅞	23⅜	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	22⅞
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅞
35⅞	27⅜	Am Metal	32	30¾	30¾	31¾
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	11¾	10¾	10¾	11⅜
52⅞	36⅝	Am P&L25% pf (1¼)	47⅞	45½	45½	48
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	56⅝	53⅝	53⅝	57
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	22⅞	22	22	22¾
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	30⅜	29¼	29½	30
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)	100½	100⅜	100⅜	100
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	21	20⅝	20¾	23
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	30½	29	29	30½
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	79¾	75¾	75¾	79½
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	144¼	144¼	144¼	..
108	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	105½	105¼	105¼	106
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	28	26½	26½	27¾
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	30	30	30	30
61⅛	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53½	52⅝	52⅝	53¼
26⅝	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	23½	23	23	..
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	165	162⅞	162⅞	165
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90½	90¼	90¼	90½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	92¼	91¾	91¾	92
8½	5½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5½	5½	5½	..
35	24¼	Am Type F pf (h)	27	27	27	27
25¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	23⅜	21¾	22	23
103	92¾	Am Wat I pf (6)	103	103	103	103
11½	9⅛	Am Woolen	9½	9	9	9⅜
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	62⅛	60	60	..
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	⅞	⅞	1
10	5	Am Writ P pf (h)	5⅝	5½	5½	..
7¾	4	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	38½	37	37⅛	38¼
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	42½	42½	42½	43½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap .60)	21⅛	20¼	20¾	22
5⅝	3⅛	A P W Paper	3⅝	3¼	3¼	..
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5½
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	73	73	73	73¾
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	59½	58	58	57½
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	11⅛	10½	10⅝	11⅛
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	15½	14½	14½	15⅞
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	79½	77	77	79
104⅛	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103	102⅞	103	..
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	28⅜	27	27	28
16⅛	12	Atl Gulf & W I	12	12	12	..
¾	⅝	Atl Refining rts	15-32	13-32	13-32	15-32
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	32¼	31½	31½	32
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	60¼	60	60	62
126	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	126	126	126	126
30⅛	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22½
54⅝	40⅛	Auburn Auto	43¾	41	41½	43
10⅛	7½	Austin Nichols	7¾	7½	7¾	..
46½	38½	Austin Nichols A (2)	38⅛	37½	37½	..
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	6⅜	6	6	6⅛
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
54½	37½	Baldwin L pf (h)	38	37½	37½	38
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	20
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	27½	26⅝	26⅝	28
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	42½	42½	42½	44
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114⅛	114	114	115
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
20	14⅝	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	70	68	68	69
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	23½	22	22	23¼
108⅛	107	Beatrice Cr pf (7)	109	109	109	..
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	87	86¼	86¼	87
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation	30¼	29	29	30
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½)	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¾
57¼	48	Best & Co (2¶)	53	52½	52½	54¾
63¾	52½	Beth Steel	59½	56⅝	57¼	53½
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅛
120¼	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	117½	117¼	117¼	117½
48	22	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	43¼	41	41	..
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	17½	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
21⅝	19⅛	Bloomingdale (.40)	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	..
26½	20½	Boeing Airplane	21¼	19¾	19¾	20½
63⅛	52	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	51¼	49¾	49⅞	51¼
100½	93⅞	Bon Ami A (4)	99	99	99	..
45	39⅝	Bon Ami B (2¶)	41¼	40⅝	41¼	41¼
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27⅝	27⅛	27½	27⅜
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	74	71½	71½	72¼
11½	7¾	Boston & Maine	7½	6½	6½	..
18⅞	15½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16⅜	15⅝	15¾	15⅞
64⅞	49⅝	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	51¾	50½	51	51⅛
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	57½	57¼	57¼	..
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49½	48⅝	48½	48⅛
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102⅛	101	102⅛	101½
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	9⅛	8¾	8¾	..
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	40	40	40	..
56½	49¾	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	49⅝	49½	49½	49¾
13	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	9½	9½	9½	..
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11½	11½	11½	11½
20⅛	16	Bucyrus E cv pf	15¼	15	15	16
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	107	107	107	..
15	9⅛	Budd Mfg	14½	13½	13½	13¾
2¾	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pd	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅝
14	10½	Budd Wheel	10½	10⅛	10¼	10⅝
31⅛	22¾	Bullard	25⅝	25¼	25¼	25½
23	11½	Bulova Watch	23¼	22⅛	22½	21¾
33¼	25⅝	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	27¾	26¾	26¾	27½
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	6⅞	6	6	6⅛
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	14½	14½	14½	..
24⅞	16½	Bush T Bldgs ct	20¼	19½	19½	19
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Cop2& Zinc	5¾	5	5	5½
25¼	19⅞	Byers	21	20	20	21
74	64	Byers pf	64⅜	63⅞	63⅞	65⅛
25¾	23	Byron Jackson (1)	24⅜	23½	23½	24½
		—C—				
37⅝	32	Calif Packing (1½)	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33½
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	12¼	11⅝	11½	12
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	34½	33⅝	34	34½
16½	12¾	Canada Dry	12¾	12	12⅛	12¾
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	12⅝
43½	37½	Cannon Mills (2)	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	..
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	51¼	51¼	51¼	52¼
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	165	159½	159½	163
141	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	141⅜	141	141	..
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	78	75⅞	75⅞	77½
32¼	26	Celanese Corp (½b)	26¼	24⅞	24⅞	26⅛
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	25½	25¼	25¼	26
71¼	58	Celotex Co pf	59½	59½	59½	59¾
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	33	32¼	32¼	..
57	46¼	Central RR of NJ	47	46⅛	46⅛	..
9¾	7⅛	Century Ribbon	7⅜	7⅜	7	
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	56¾	54	54¼	56
19⅛	13⅜	Certain-Teed	15⅞	15	15	16
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	98½	8	98	96¼
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102½	102½	102½	102½
69⅛	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	69	68	69	..
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	65¾	65½	65½	65½
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57¾	57	57	57½
2⅝	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
31⅜	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	28½	28	28	..
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	2	2	2⅛
5⅞	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅞	3½	3½	3¾
4⅞	3⅛	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
12⅛	7¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8½	8⅜	8⅜	..
20½	15½	Chi Pneu Tool	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	15½
56	50	Chi Pneu T pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	..
3	1⅝	Chi Rk & P (h)	2	2	2	..
7⅞	3⅝	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	4	3¾	3¾	..
8	4¼	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	31½	29½	29¾	30½
30¼	24⅞	Chickasha Cot O (2)	25	24¾	24¾	25
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
103⅞	85⅛	Chrysler (4)	99¼	95⅝	96⅛	98½
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18½	17⅛	17⅛	..
86⅛	72⅞	City Ice2& F pf (6½)	83	83	83	84
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	..
46⅞	(23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	40	36	36	38¾
46	37½	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	36¼	36	36	37½
70½	53	Cluett Peabody (1)	55	54⅝	54⅝	..
97⅛	84	Coca Cola (2)	88½	87¾	87¾	88⅛
20½	17¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17⅜
51⅝	42	Collins & Aikman ½b)	47⅛	44¾	44¾	47
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	20	20	20	21
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5	5	5	5
49	24⅛	Colo F&I pf (h)	30⅛	30	30	30⅛
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	28	28	28	29
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1 pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	26
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas .20b)	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	19⅜
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	99	99	99	99½
93	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	89	89	89	..
45½	35	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	36⅞	36	36	37
51¼	44½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	46	45½	45½	..
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	122¾	120	120	..
57¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	56	54	54	56¼
115	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	113½	113½	113½	..
72⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (3¶)	70	68⅝	68⅝	70
106¼	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	105½	105	105	106
24⅝	18⅞	Comm Solvents (.60)	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	19
5½	2¾	Comwlth & So	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
82	60	Comwlth & S pf (3)	66½	64	64	66¼
12¼	8⅝	Conde Nast Pub	8	7½	7½	8¾
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	38	37⅜	37⅜	37⅞
20	13	Conn Ry & Lt	13⅛	13	13	13½
13⅝	9¼	Consol Cigar	10	10	10	10
7⅛	5⅛	Consol Film Ind	5¼	5	5	5¼
20⅛	17	Consol Film I pf (½g)	17¾	17	17	17½
38⅝	30⅝	Consol Ed NY (1)	32¼	31½	31½	32¼
108⅛	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	105⅞	105¾	105⅞	105½
6⅛	4⅝	Consol Laundries	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
15¼	11⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	13⅞	13¼	13¼	13⅞
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	8
1⅝	¾	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
26¼	19⅜	Container n	21⅛	19¾	19¾	20¾
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking B	16½	15⅜	15½	16⅜
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	72¾	72⅛	72⅛	72¼
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	79	78½	78½	78½
24⅝	18	Cont Dia Fibre (1½b)	19⅛	18⅜	18½	18⅝
46	39¾	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	40¼	40	40	40⅝
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
38½	33½	Cont Oil (1)	34⅝	33	33⅜	34⅝
46	40	Cont Steel (½b)	40	38	38	40
69	60	Corn Exchange (3)	61½	60½	60¾	61½

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr.20	Last Apr.18
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	76¼	73¾	73¾	75¼
7⅜	4¾	Coty	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35	35	35	35
25⅜	15⅜	Crosley Radio (¼e)	23¾	22¼	22¼	23¾
63¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	59¼	55	55	58
10⅜	7⅝	Crown Zeller vtc	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
41	35	Crucible Steel	36	35¼	35¼	35½
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	11½	10⅝	10⅝	11⅜
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	95	94½	94½	..
44½	38⅝	Cudahy Packing (2½)	39	38½	38½	39⅜
24¼	18⅝	Curtis Publishing	22	21	21	22
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103¼	103	103	102¾
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
21¼	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	16⅜	15⅝	15⅞	16⅛
		—D—				
9¾	8⅛	Davega St (.30¶)	9	9	9	8½
89¼	52	Deere & Co	82⅛	78¼	78¼	82¼
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	..
26	22	Deisel W G (.50¶)	22¾	22	22	..
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	45½	43¼	43¼	45⅛
23⅛	15¾	Del Lack & W	18⅝	18	18	18½
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
40½	36	Diamond Match (1½¶)	35½	35½	35½	..
45⅝	22	Distillers Cp Seag	22½	21½	21½	22
52⅝	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	47¼	45	46¼	46
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	64½	62¼	62¼	63¾
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	33½	32½	32½	33¼
3	1⅛	Duluth So Sh pf	1½	1½	1½	..
8¼	6	Dunhill Inter	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
153	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	145⅛	142¾	142¾	145½
25	18	Durham Hos pf	24	24	24	..
		—E—				
9⅞	7¼	Eastern Roll Mill	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
170½	156½	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	166¼	164½	164½	..
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	34⅝	33½	33½	34¾
9¼	6	Eitingon Schild	6⅛	6	6	..
44⅝	36½	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	38⅛	37	37	38
17⅝	11⅞	Elec Boat	11⅞	11	11⅛	12
7¾	6⅜	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
16⅝	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	14¾	13¾	13¾	14⅛
64⅝	29½	El P&L 6% pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	58½
69¼	32⅝	Elec Pow & L pf	62½	60¾	61¾	62½
55¼	48⅝	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	48½	48	48½	48
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	3	3	3	3
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
15	7½	Engineers Pub S	13½	13	13	13½
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Blg	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
17⅝	11⅝	Erie RR	14	13¾	13¾	..
27¾	16⅝	Erie RR 1pf	20½	20	20¼	21
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	15	14⅝	15	14¾
40⅞	31¼	Evans Products (1)	34⅝	32	32	33⅛
8¼	4⅝	Exchange Buffet	6	6	6	6
		—F—				
5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
18⅛	11½	Fairbanks pf	13⅛	13	13	13
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	51	49	49	50½
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug	37	35½	36	37
25	19½	Fed Lt & Trac	21½	21	21	..
92	42	Fed Min & Sm	45	45	45	..
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
5⅞	4¼	Fed Screw W	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3⅜	3	3	3¼
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	24	23¼	23¼	23⅝
49½	41½	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	42	41	41	41¾
25	20¼	Filene's Sons Co (1.20)	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
112	110	Filene's pf (6½)	113	113	113	..
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	30	28⅜	28⅜	29¾
48¼	40⅝	First Nat Stores (2½)	44	44	44	43⅜
11¾	4⅛	Follansbee B (h)	7⅜	7	7⅛	7
38¾	27	Foster-Wheeler	33	31¼	31¼	32¾
127	111	Foster-Wheel pf	112	111	111	..
38	32½	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	34¼	34	34	34½
35⅝	28½	Freeport Texas (1)	30½	29⅞	29⅞	30
53½	35	Fuller 2pf	39	38	39	..
		—G—				
6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
18¼	12	Gamewell	14½	14½	14½	14½
12½	10⅛	Gen Am Inv	10	9½	9½	10⅛
63	46¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	46¾	45½	45½	46¼
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	30⅛	28½	28½	30¼
1⅞	½	Gen Am Trans rts	½	¼	⅜	½
14⅝	11	Gen Baking (.60)	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝
150	141	Gen Baking pf (8)	148⅝	148½	148½	..
11¾	9	Gen Bronze	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	11	11	11	11¼
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	26¾	26¾	26¾	27
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	88½	88½	88½	89
143	140	Gen Cigar pf (7)	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	..
41⅞	36½	Gen Electric (1)	39¾	38½	38⅝	39⅝
37¾	33⅜	Gesn Foods (1.80)	38⅛	37½	37½	37¾
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	62½	62½	62½	63½
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	120	119½	119½	..
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	67⅝	65¾	66⅛	67¼
120⅛	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	119¾	119¾	119¾	119⅝
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
33	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	29½	289½	29½	..
6⅜	3⅝	Gen Pub Service	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	39½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	39¼	39¼	39¼	41¼
3⅞	2½	Gen Realty	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
43	32	Gen Realty pf ww	31½	31½	31½	32
60½	42	Gen Steel Gas pf	40	40	40	45
18⅝	16⅜	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16½
90	83	Gillette S R pf (5)	83	83	83	83
11⅛	6¾	Gimbel Bros	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9⅜
55¼	45¼	Glidden (2)	52	50¾	51	50¼
114½	105⅜	Gliden ppf (7)	106⅛	106	106	..
7½	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	6¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
10¼	7⅞	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	8¼	8	8	8⅛
21⅜	18⅝	&old Dust vtc (1.20)	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18¾
23⅞	13⅝	Goodrich 22¼	20½	20⅝	22	..
98½	78	Goodrich pf	94¼	94	94¼	..
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	31⅛	28⅝	28⅝	30¼
12⅛	9	Gotham Silk Hos	10½	9¾	9¾	10⅝
4½	2½	Graham-Paige	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
11¼	3	Granby stp	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
6⅜	3¾	Grand Union ct	4⅛	4	4	4
23⅝	17	Grand Un pf (1½)	17½	17½	17½	17½
35½	30¼	Granite City Stl (1)	31	31	31	31½
33½	28½	Grant, W T (1.40)	31	30½	31	30¼
3	2	Gt Nor Ry rts	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	37½	36⅛	36¼	37⅛
20½	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	..
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	34	32	32¾	33¾
140⅝	136	Great W Sug pf (7)	142	142	142	..
28⅜	23½	Green H L (1¶)	24	23¼	23½	23½
80¼	58½	Greyhound Corp	59¼	58½	58¾	59½
19¾	9¼	Gulf Bobile & N	16	15⅝	15⅝	..
48	28⅜	Gulf States Steel	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
		—H—				
32½	30	Hackensack Wtr (1½)	32½	32½	32½	..
36½	35	Hack W pf A (1¾)	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¼
11¼	6	Hall Printing	10¼	9⅞	10	10⅝
21⅝	14	Hamilton Watch	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
119	110	Hamilton W pf (5)	115	115	115	..
105½	103	Hanna, M A pf (5)	104½	104½	104½	..
41⅝	30⅛	Harbison Walker (1¶)	37½	36¼	36⅝	38¾
16⅝	12	HHt Corp of Am	15¼	14½	14½	15¼
115	104⅛	Hat Corp pf (6½)	107	107	107	108⅞
9	4¾	Hayes Body	6½	6¼	6⅜	6½
133	120	Hazel Atlas (5¶)	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	..
141	124⅝	Helme G W (5¶)	122¾	122¾	122¾	..
35¾	29¾	Hercules Motors (1)	30	28¼	28¼	29¾
105½	84	Hercules Powder (3¶)	102	97	97	102
135	128	Hercules P pf (7)	133½	133	133	133½
44⅞	30⅛	Holland Furnace	40½	39⅛	39⅛	40½
12	9	Hollander (½)	11⅜	11	11	11
35⅝	19¼	Holly Sugar (1)	32	31¼	31¾	31¼
33	25¼	Houdaille Her B (1½)	25⅝	24¼	24¼	25½
75	65¼	Household Fin pf (3¶)	74	74	74	⅜
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
57⅞	48¾	Howe Sound (3¶)	52¼	51⅛	51⅛	⅜52
17⅜	10¾	Hud & Man pf	12	12	12	..
19¾	15	Hudson Motor	17⅜	16¼	16¼	17¼
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
		—I—				
28⅞	19⅜	Ill Central	24	22⅛	22½	24⅛
70	58	Ill Central LL (4)	64½	64¼	64¼	..
13½	4⅛	Indian Refining	13⅜	11⅝	11⅝	12¾
34⅝	28½	Indus Rayon (1.68)	31¼	30	30	31
114¼	98⅛	Inland Steel (3)	107	106	106	107¼
13¾	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	12⅜	11¼	11⅞	12⅞
7⅞	6½	Insuranshare Md (.18)	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
18⅞	14¼	Interboro R T (h)	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
5¼	2½	Intercon Rub	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
15⅜	11	Interlake Iron	12⅜	12	12	12¼
5⅞	3¾	Int Agr Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
41	33	Int Agr ppf	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
185¼	173	Int Business M (6¶)	76	76	76	..
49¾	35½	Int Cement (1½)	46⅞	45⅛	45⅛	46½
89½	56⅝	Int Harvester (1.20)	86¾	80½	80½	85¾
5½	3	Int Hydroelec	3⅜	3	3	3¼
54¼	44⅛	Int Nickel (1)	48½	47	47½	48½
129½	125¼	Int Nickel pf (7)	128¼	128	128	..
7⅞	4	Int Pap&Pow A	5	5	5	5½
4	2¼	Int PPap&Pow B	3	3	3	..
3⅛	1⅝	Int Pap&Pow C	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
36⅜	23½	Int PPap&P pf	29⅛	28	28	29
44	37¼	Int Print Ink (1.80)	40½	40	40	..
111	108	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	109½	109	109½	..
8¼	3¾	Int Rys Cen Am	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
6⅜	3	Int Rys C A ct	4½	4	4	..
36⅝	19	Int Rys C A pf	30¾	30½	30½	..
29¼	24¾	Int Salt (1½)	24½	24½	24½	24¾
53½	47½	Int Shoe (2¶)	52	51⅝	52	..
19¼	13	I/t Tel & Tel	15⅝	14½	14½	15¼
14½	12	Interstate Dept S	12	11¾	12	12
88⅞	82	Int'sta DS pf (7)	88	87¾	88	..
29¾	27½	Island Crk Coal (2)	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
		—J—				
77½	58½	Jewel Tea (4)	73	73	73	..
129	94½	Johns Manville (2)	101¾	99	99¾	102
90½	78¼	Jones & L'lin pf	84	83	83	84
		—K—				
121	118	Kan C P&L B pf (6)	120	120	120	..
26	13	Kan C South	21¾	21	21	21⅛
39	19¼	Kan C South pf	34½	33¼	33¼	34¼
21⅛	17	Kaufmann D St (1)	18¾	18½	18½	19
33¼	27¾	Kayser J & Co (¾b)	29¼	28½	28¾	28⅞
91¼	80	Keith Al Orph pf (1¾b)	90	90	90	..
28⅝	22½	Kelsey Hayes W A	24¼	24	24	24¼
24⅞	20	Kelsey Hayes W B	20¼	20¼	20¼	21
25⅜	14¾	Kelvinator Corp (½¶)	22	21⅛	21⅛	22
41⅝	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1)	40⅞	39	39¼	41¼
97½	88	Keystone Stl & W (4)	88	87½	87½	88
7⅜	4½	Kinney & Co	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
43	35	Kinney pf	34⅝	34¾	34¾	..
25½	22	Kresge (1)	22⅛	22	22⅛	22
28	23½	Groger Groc & B (1.60)	23⅞	23½	23½	23⅜
		—L—				
47¼	37¼	Laclede Gas pf (5)	37	37	37	..
26¾	22	Lambert Co (2)	22¼	22	22	22
16¼	13⅛	Lee Rubber (½)	14⅝	14	14	14¼
23	15¾	Lehigh Port Cem	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
102½	100	Lehigh P Cem pf (4)	99¾	99	99¾	..
4	2⅜	Lehigh Val Coal	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
16⅝	11¼	Lehigh V Coal pf	12¼	11½	11½	12¼
14⅜	8½	Lehigh Val RR	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	11
100¾	94	Lehman Corp (3)	97½	96⅜	96⅜	..
14⅞	12	Lehn & Fink (1)	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	14
63⅛	47¼	Libbey-Owens-F (2)	57¼	53½	53½	56
11⅛	8⅝	Libby McN & L	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅝
31⅛	27¼	Life Saver (1.60)	27⅞	27½	27½	..
115	97	Liggett & Myers (4¶)	102½	101¾	101¾	..
116½	97¾	Liggett & M B (4¶)	104	103½	104	103
23¼	20	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	20½	20	20	20½
50⅞	39	Link Belt (1.20)	43¼	41½	43¼	42⅛
44¼	36½	Liquid Carbonic (1.60)	39	38	38	38¼
54⅞	44½	Loew's Inv (2¶	45¼	43½	43½	44⅝
8⅜	3⅜	LongBell Lum A	6¾	6½	6½	6⅞
45	40½	Loose-Wiles Bisc (2)	42	41⅞	41⅞	..
26½	21⅞	Lorillard (1.20)	22	21⅞	21⅞	22
151	142	Lorillard pf (7)	148	148	148	..
24¼	20⅛	Louisville G&E A (1½)	21⅞	21	21⅜	21⅞
77½	57½	Louisville & N (2b)	75¾	73¼	73¼	..
35	24⅛	Ludlum Steel (2b)	27⅜	26	26	27¾
1⅛	¾	Ludlum Stl Rts Awl	½	⅜	⅜	½
		—M—				
42	39	MacAndre & F (2)	39	39	39	39

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr.20	Last Apr.18
37	27⅜	Mack Trucks (1)	33¾	32½	32¾	33½
49¾	42⅞	Macy R H, & Co (2)	43¾	42⅞	42⅞	43¾
14⅛	8⅝	Madison Sq Gar (.60)	14	13¼	13¾	13¼
42	34½	Magma Copper (2)	39¼	39	39	39
17½	7¼	Manati Sug pf (h)	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
23¼	17½	Man Elv mg (h)	17½	17½	17½	18
23	17⅝	Man Shirt (.60)	19	18½	18½	..
6¾	2¼	Maracaibo Oil	4¾	4½	4½	5
10¾	9¼	Marine Mid (.40)	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝
3⅛	1⅛	Market St Ry	2	2	2	..
30¾	18¾	Market St Ry ppf	27	26½	26½	27
4½	2½	Market St Ry 2 pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
19⅛	11⅝	Marshall Field	16⅜	15⅛	15¼	16⅛
36½	30	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	31¼	30¼	30¼	31
160	153⅞	Mathieson Alk pf (7)	158¾	157½	158¾	..
53½	46⅝	May Dept Stores (2)	47	45¾	45¾	47
21½	16¾	Maytag	18	17½	17½	..
55	49½	Maytag pf ww (3)	51½	51½	51½	..
32¼	29	McCall Corp (2)	29½	29¼	29¼	..
16¼	12¼	McCrory Sto (h)	12⅜	11¾	11¾	12¼
24	18½	McGraw-Hill	21½	21	21	21
49⅜	39⅝	McIntyre Porcu (2)	42⅜	41¾	41¾	42⅜
118½	103⅛	McKeesport Tin2(4¶)	108½	107	107	..
11¾	9¼	McKesson & R	10¼	9½	9½	10
46	37¾	McKesson & R pf (3)	43¼	43⅛	43¼	..
15¼	12⅛	McLellan Sto (h) n	12¾	12	12	13
19	12¾	Mead Corp	16¼	15½	15½	16⅛
74½	55¼	Melville Shoe (3)	71	71	71	..
10⅝	7⅜	Mengel Co	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
68¾	55	Mengel Co pf	56	56	56	56
50¾	40⅝	Mesta Mach (2)	47	46½	46½	47¼
12¼	5¾	Miami Cop	11	10⅛	10⅛	10¾
23	18¼	Mid-Cont Pet (.40e)	21¾	21	21	21¼
47½	21⅝	Midland Steel (1)	43⅝	41	41½	42
131½	110	Midland Stl pf (8)	127	126	127	..
75	65	Min Honeywell (1½¶)	73	70	70	72
12⅜	6½	Min Moline	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
76⅛	57¼	Min Moline pf	68	67½	67½	..
1⅜	⅜	Min & StL (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2¾	1½	Min SP & SSM	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
26¼	17½	Mission Corp	21½	21½	21½	22
9⅝	5½	Mo Kan & Tex	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
26⅛	14½	Mo Kan & Tex pf	23½	21¾	21¾	23⅛
7¾	3⅞	Mo Pacific pf (h)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
28⅜	20½	Mohawk Carpet (1)	25⅝	24¾	24¾	..
103	89¼	Monsanto Chem (1¶)	98	96	96	..
45¼	35¾	Montgom Ward (.20b)	43⅛	41⅜	41⅜	42⅝
1⅞	¾	Mother Lode	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1½
37⅞	28¾	Motor Products n (2)	32	31	31	32¼
22½	15⅛	Motor Wheel (.80)	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18⅞
17⅞	13⅛	Mullins Mfg B	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	14⅛
84	74	Mullins pf (1¾b)	76	74	74	..
28	21	Munsingwear (1b)	26	26	26	..
		—N—				
21⅞	17⅜	Nash Motors (1)	20	19¼	19¼	19⅝
30½	22⅜	Nash Chat StL	24½	24½	24½	26
17½	13⅝	Nat Acme	14⅝	14½	14½	14½
15⅝	12⅜	Natl Avia Corp	13	12½	12½	..
38¾	32½	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	34	33⅛	33⅛	34
30	21½	Nat Cach Reg (½)	25⅝	24½	24½	25
25¼	21¼	Nat Dairy Prod (1.20)	22⅞	22⅛	22½	22⅞
112¾	108½	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	111¾	110¼	110¼	..
111	107½	Nat Dairy pf B (7)	108	107⅞	108	108¼
14¼	10⅞	Nat Dept Stores	12¾	11½	11½	12½
33⅜	28½	Nat Dist Ur (2)	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	30½
143	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	142	142	142	..
14⅞	9¾	Nat Pow & Lt .60)	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛
1½	½	Nat Rys Mex 2pf ⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
75	63	Nat Steel (1½)	63½	63	63	63
40	19⅞	Nat Supply	34½	32½	32½	35½
108	74⅛	Nat Supply pf	100	97½	97½	..
11⅞	9⅛	Nat Tea (.60)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
13¼	11⅛	Natomas Co (.80¶)	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	..
38⅞	34½	Neisner Bros (1)	35	35	35	..
59¼	41	Newberry Co (1.60)	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	44
13¾	9⅞	Newport Indus	11¾	10⅞	11	11⅝
42	32½	NY Air Brake	37½	37½	37½	38
42¼	27¾	NY Central	38¾	36¼	36½	39
35½	17¾	NY Chi & StL	26¼	25½	25½	27
63	36½	NY C&StL pf	54¼	43¼	53¼	55¾
6½	5	NY Dock	5	4½	4½	5
17¼	12	NY Dock pf	12	10½	10½	..
135	119	NY & Harlem (5)	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	..
2¼	1	NY Investors (h)	1¼	1	1	1⅜
5⅝	3⅝	NY NH & H (h)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
7½	5⅛	NY Ont & W	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
5⅜	2½	NY Rys pf (h)	3¼	3	3	3⅛
5½	2⅝	NY Rys sta pf (h)	3	3	3	..
15⅝	11⅞	NY Shipbuilding	66	66	66	66½
107	94⅞	NY Steam 7% (7)	95	95	95	..
96	83	NY Steam 6% (6)	84	84	84	85
2⅞	1¾	Norfolk & So (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
235	210	Norfolk & West (8¶)	225	225	225	..
32⅛	25⅞	North American (1)	27⅞	26½	26½	27½
10¾	6⅝	No Am Aviation	9⅝	8¾	8⅝	9½
36¾	24½	Northern Pacific	32	30¼	30¼	32
4½	2	Norwalk Tire	3⅛	3	3	3
		—O—				
17½	13½	Ohio Oil (.30)	14½	14	14⅛	14¼
48½	24⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	44⅝	42½	43	44⅝
25⅛	18⅜	Omnibus vtc	21¼	19¾	19⅞	21⅜
14	8	Oppenheim Col	10⅜	9¾	10	..
32¾	24½	Otis Elevator (.60)	27¾	26⅝	27	27⅝
133⅛	123	Otis Elev pf (6)	133¼	133¼	133¼	133½
20¾	15¼	Otis Steel	16⅝	15½	15½	15½
164	128	Owens Ill Glass (5)	154¾	153	153	155
		—P—				
9¾	4¼	Pacific Coast 2pf	7¾	7¾	7 ¾	
17⅞	14	Pac Amer F (¼e)	16	15½	15½	16
39⅝	30¾	Pac Gas&El (1½)	37⅝	37¼	37¼	37¾
56⅞	49	Pac Lighting (2.40)	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	52¼
19	15¼	Pacific Mills	15⅞	15¼	15¼	..
130	118	Pac Tel&Tel (6)	125⅛	125½	125½	..
18	13⅛	Pac W Oil Corp (¼e)	14⅛	14¼	14¼	..
13	6⅞	Packard Motor (.10b)	11	10½	10½	10¾
4¼	1⅜	Panhandle P&R	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
74½	18½	Panhandle pf	66½	65	66½	65
97½	78¼	Parafine Co (2)	79	78	78	79½
12	8¼	Param Pic	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	8¼
87¾	65¾	Param Pic 1pf	63⅛	60¼	60½	66
50⅝	43⅝	Parke Davis (.95b)	44	44	44	44
28	17½	Park & Tilford	24½	24½	24½	24¾
5¼	4¼	Park Utah	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	4⅛	Parmalee Trans	8	7¾	7¾	8
11⅞	7⅛	Pathe Film	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
17¼	12⅝	Patino Mines	13⅝	12¾	12¾	13¼
2⅞	1⅛	Peerless Motor	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
73	64½	Penick & Ford (3)	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	70⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Penn Coal & Coke	5	5	5	5⅛
10½	4½	Penn Dixie Cem	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	7⅛
79	69	Penney, J C (3¶)	77	76	76¼	76⅞
39	31¼	Pennsylvania RR (1b)	32¾	32	32	32⅞
43	30	Peoples Drug St (1¶)	40	38	38	40⅞
114⅛	110	Peo Drug St pf (6½) cld	111	111	111	..
49½	40⅝	Peoples Gas Lt & C	44⅜	42⅛	42⅛	44
7½	4	Peoria & Eastern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
24	16	Pet Milk (1)	21¼	21	21¼	..
1 8	13?	Petroleum (.33e)	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
19⅛	16	Pfeiffer Br 1.20)	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅝
40¼	25⅝	Phelps Dodge (¼b)	38⅜	34⅞	34⅞	38¼
49½	45⅛	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	48	47½	47½	47⅛
16⅞	8⅛	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	12	12	12	12½
3⅝	2½	Phila & Reading	2½	2½	2½	2½
85½	66	Philip Morris (1)	83¾	82¼	82¼	83
49⅜	38⅛	Phillips Pet (1¶)	47	46	46	46⅜
17	8	Pierce Oil pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
2½	1½	Pierce Pet	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	..
37¼	33½	Pillsbury Flour (1.60)	33½	33½	33½	..
11⅜	8⅝	Pitts Screw & Bolt	9½	8¾	9⅛	8⅞
9½	3	Pitts United	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8¾
91½	65⅛	Pitts United pf	86½	85	85	88
41¼	21	Pitts & W Va	34	31	31	35
16½	11⅞	Plymouth Oil	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15½
19¾	12	Poor & Co B	16½	15¼	15¼	16⅜
3⅜	1¼	Porto Rican B	2½	2½	2½	2½
12¼	8¼	Postal Tel pf (h)	8⅛	8	8	8¼
5⅜	3	Pressed Stl C (h)	3⅛	2¾	2¾	3
36	23½	Pr Stl C pf (h)	23¼	22½	22½	..
49	44⅝	Procter & Gam (1½)	45⅝	44	44	45¾
48¾	40	Public Service (2.40)	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	40⅞
106½	103½	Pub Service pf (5)	106½	106½	106½	..
119⅞	113⅛	Pub Serv pf (6)	116	116	116	116
136½	128	Pub Serv pf (7)	131½	131	131½	131½
156	146	Pub Serv pf (8)	148	148	148	..
48½	36⅞	Pullman (1½)	44½	43	43	43⅝
24⅞	16⅝	Pure Oil	22	20⅝	20⅞	21¾
118	102⅞	*Pure Oil 6 pf	98½	98½	98½	118
17⅜	12⅜	Purity Bakeries (1)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
		—R—				
14¼	11¾	Radio Corp Amer	12¼	11¾	11¾	12⅛
56⅛	54½	Radio pf A (3½)	55 23-32	55 23-32	55 23-32	55 23-32
104¾	82½	Radio pf B	99¼	98¼	98⅝	98
104	97½	Radio pf B ct	99⅛	98¼	98¼	98½
9¼	5	Radio-K-O (h)	6¼	6	6	6¼
18¼	12	RR Securities	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13
38¼	28⅞	Raybestos Man (1½)	34¼	33½	33½	35
46⅞	35½	Reading (2)	41	41	41	43¼
88	70	Real Silk H pf	81	80½	80½	81
23¾	19⅞	Remington Rand	22½	21⅞	22½	22
99¾	85½	Rem Rand 6% pf (6)	99½	97⅛	99½	99
24¾	22⅝	Rem Rand ppf (1¼)	24	24	24	..
8¼	4⅞	Reo Motors	7	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
26¾	18¼	Republic I & S	23⅝	22	22¼	23½
99	86	Repub I&S 2pf	91	88½	88½	91¾
95	86⅞	Rep I&S ppf A (1½g)	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
16½	13¼	Revere Cop&Br	13	13	13	13¾
36	28½	Revere C&B A	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
120	102	Revere C&B pf	101	101	101	..
34	27½	Reynolds Metal (1)	28	28	28	28¾
55¼	27	Reynolds Spring (1)	50	48½	48½	50
58⅜	51½	Reynolds T B (3)	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	52
38½	32	Roan Tntlp C M (.76e)	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
57	48⅜	Royal Dutch (1.701e)	85	85	85	90
10½	6⅜	Rutland RR pf	7	6⅜	7	..
		—S—				
35½	30	Safeway Stores (2)	32⅞	31¾	32	32¾
114½	111	Safeway S pf (7)	112½	112½	112½	..
29¾	23⅛	St Joseph Lead (o40)	26½	25½	25½	26
6⅜	2⅜	StL & SF2pf (h)	4⅛	4	4	4¼
12¾	7⅞	StL Sou. western (h)	9½	9½	9½	..
16⅜	12½	Savage Arms	13⅜	13	13	..
52	43⅛	Schenley Dis Co	43½	42⅛	42⅛	43⅛
101¾	97½	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	110¼	100⅛	100⅛	..
4¼	2⅛	Schults Ret St	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
20½	14	Schulte Ret pr	12⅞	12¼	12¼	..
76	53½	Scott Paper (1.80)	71	70½	70½	..
1¾	⅞	Seabd Air L h)	1⅛	1	1	1
4½½½	2⅛	Seabd A L pf (h)	2½	2⅛	2⅛	..
43⅝	33¼	Seaboard Oil (.60¶)	36½	35¼	35¼	36⅝
7	3¾	Seagrave	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
69¼	59⅝	Sears Roebuck (2)	67¼	65½	65½	66
4⅝	3⅝	Second Nat Inv	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
73	67	Sec Nat Inv pf (1.55g)	68½	67⅞	67⅞	69
22½	15⅝	Servel Inc (½b)	20⅜	18¾	19⅜	19¼
32	20¾	Sharon Stl	27½	27	27	27
8⅜	4¾	Sharp & Dohme	6⅜	6½	6½	6⅝
50½	43⅛	Sharp & D pf (3½)	48	48	48	48½
16¾	11⅛	Shattuck, F G (½)	15⅜	15	15⅛	15⅛
34	30¼	Sheaffer Pen (2)	33¼	33	33¼	33½
19¼	15¼	Shell Union Oil	17½	16⅞	17⅛	17½
14½	11	Silver K Coal (.40)	12	11⅝	11⅝	12½
32¾	19¾	Simmons	29⅝	28½	28½	29¼
6¾	5	Simms Petroleum	5	5	5	5
31½	19½	Skelly Oil	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	28¼
132	112	Skelly Oil pf	130	129½	129½	130
95	65⅞	Sloss Shef pf	92	90	90	94½
72	47¼	Smith, A O	48¼	48	48	47¼
28½	22½	Snider Packing	25½	24½	24½	25¾
17	14	Socony Vacuum (.40)	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14¾
34¾	26⅝	So P Rico Sugar (2)	31	30½	30½	31
28¾	25	So Calif 9dison (1½)	26¾	26⅜	26½	26⅝
7⅛	4¼	So Am Gold (.30)	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
38⅞	23½	Southern Pacific	35⅜	32⅝	32⅝	35¼
20⅝	13⅞	Southern Ry	16½	15½	15½	16½
32⅞	19	Southern Ry pf	26⅞	24⅞	24⅞	26¾
11¾	7⅞	Spalding & Bros	10	9½	9½	..
9¾	6⅝	Sparks Withing	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞
12⅛	6⅞	Spear & Co	10½	10	10	10¾
23⅞	16¼	Sperry vtc (¼e)	19⅛	17⅞	17⅞	19⅛
24½	13⅜	Spicer Mfg	20	20	20	20
53¾	44	Spicer pf (3)	50	49	49½	50
77¾	63	Spiegel May Stern (3	72	68	68	72
31⅜	28½	Square D Co B (2)	28½	28	28	28½
18	15⅜	Stand Brands (.80)	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
129	120⅞	Stand Brands pf (7)	123½	123½	123½	..
13¾	10½	Stand Coml Tob	11⅜	11	11⅜	12

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr.20	Last Apr.18
9⅞	6⅛	Stand Gas & El (h)	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7
17¼	9½	Stand G&E $4 pf (h)	12¾	11¾	11¾	12½
39⅞	27	St G&E 7% pf (h)	25	33	33	34⅝
3¾	2	Stand Investing	3	3	3	..
47⅞	39⅞	Stand Oil Calif (1¶)	43⅛	40¾	41	43⅛
40⅛	32¾	Stand Oil Ind (1)	37⅝	36¼	36¼	37½
30	25	Stand Oil Kan	26	26	26	..
70⅝	41⅝	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	64¼	62¼	62¼	63⅝
33¾	28	Starrett Co (1.40)	28	27½	27½	29
71¾	65	Sterling Prod (3.80)	69½	69	69½	69
4⅛	2¾	Sterling Secur	3	3	3	3
12¾	9⅛	Sterling pf	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
24½	17¼	Stewart Warner (½)	23⅛	22	22	22½
21¼	14⅝	Stone & Webster	19	17¾	17¾	19
14⅜	9⅛	Studebaker	13⅛	12½	12½	13
6¾	3	Superior Oil	5½	5	5	5½
14⅜	10¾	Superior Steel	12⅛	12	12	12¾
29⅜	23	Sutherland Pap (1¶)	29⅞	28⅜	29	29
9⅝	6⅝	Sweets Co Amer	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
25	21½	Swift & Co (1)	22⅜	21¾	21⅞	22⅛
35⅞	30	Swift Intl (2)	31⅜	31	31	30¾
2¾	1⅛	Symington (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
11¾	5⅞	Symington A (h)	8	7¾	7¾	..
		—T—				
9⅜	7⅛	Telautograph (.60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
10¼	7½	Tennessee Corp	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅝
39½	28⅞	Texas Corp (1)	38⅜	36⅝	36⅝	38⅛
38¾	33	Texas Gulf Sul (2)	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝
15¼	7½	Texas & Pac Coal	11¾	10¾	11⅛	11¾
14⅜	10¼	Texas & P Land	11⅛	10¾	10¾	11⅛
44	34	Thatcher Mfg (1)	35¼	34	34	35¼
14¼	9¼	The FFair	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
110	98⅝	The Fair pf (7)	95	95	95	..
12⅜	8⅝	Thermoid Co	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
9½	3¼	Third Ave Ry	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	7
29⅛	27⅛	Third Nat Inv (.60b)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	..
12¼	8¼	Thompson (½)	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
32½	24⅝	Thompson Prod	30	28½	28½	30⅜
8½	4⅞	Thompson Star	6⅝	6	6	6¾
19⅛	14¾	Tide Water Asso (.60)	18¼	17½	17½	18
60	52	Tide Water Oil (2)	58¾	58¾	58¾	..
17¾	12⅛	Timken-Detroit	16¼	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
72½	64⅜	Timken Roller (2¶)	63¾	61⅛	61⅛	64½
14¾	12	Transamerica (.30b)	13⅜	13	13	13⅜
27⅝	14⅞	Tran & W Air	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	22¾
16½	12¼	Transue & Wil	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12⅜
12	7⅛	Tri Continental	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
107⅛	93	Tri Cont pf (6)	106¾	106½	106½	106⅝
7	4⅞	Truax Traer Coal	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
10⅞	7½	Truscon Steel	9	9	9	..
32⅜	22⅜	Twen C Fox Film	26⅝	26	26	26¼
41	31½	Twen C Fox F pf (1½)	35	34	34	35
12¾	9¼	Twin City R T	12⅛	11½	11⅝	11⅜
83	65¼	Twin City R T pf	74¼	70¼	70¼	72¼
		—U—				
8⅝	4¾	Ulen & Co	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
90	86	Underwd El Fish (2½)	91¼	90¼	91¼	91
52¾	45	Union Bag & P (2)	45¼	44	44	45½
88⅜	71⅝	Union Carbide (2)	84¼	81⅛	81¼	83⅞
28½	23⅛	Union Oil Calif (1)	25½	24⅝	24¾	25
138¼	108½	Union Pacific (6)	129	127¼	127¼	129½
31⅝	22⅝	Union Tank Car (1.20)	25	25	25	26
32⅜	24⅛	United Aircraft	25	23¼	23¼	24⅜
21	13	United Airlines vtc	18⅜	17½	17⅞	18⅜
28¾	17½	United Am Bosch	20	20	20	21½
28½	24¼	United Biscuit (1.60)	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
79¼	68	United Carbon (2.40)	76	75	75	75¾
29⅞	22⅝	Unit Carr Fast (1.20¶)	28	28	28	..
9¼	6½	United Corp	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6½
47¾	42¾	United Corp pf (3)	43⅛	42¾	42¾	43¼
16½	12⅛	United Drug	12¾	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
25⅝	15	United Dyewood	22⅝	22½	22½	23
7⅜	4½	United El Coal	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
79	66½	United Fruit (3)	75	74	74	74½
19⅛	15⅞	United Gas Im (1)	16	15¾	15⅞	16
113	109	United Gas Im pf (5)	110	109¾	109¾	109¾
19⅞	12¾	US Distrib pf	12	12	12	13
39⅜	28⅛	US Freight (1)	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
20	13½	US & For Sec	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
110½	85	US Gypsum (1¶)	92¾	88½	88½	95
169¼	161½	US Gypsum pf (7)	163	163	163	166
14¼	8⅞	US Hoffman M	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11½
59	39	US Indus Alco (2)	53¼	51⅛	51⅛	51⅞
9⅞	8	US Leather vtc	8	8	8	8
18⅜	13⅝	US Leather A vtc	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14¼
38½	21½	US Pipe & Fdry (½b)	36⅝	34	34	36⅝
13	9⅛	US Realty	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9⅛
35	16⅝	US Rubber	32¼	30	30⅝	31½
80¾	47	US Rubber 1pf	76¾	73⅝	73⅝	76¼
96½	84½	US Smelt R&M(6b)	90	88	88	90¾
72¾	46⅞	US Steel	69½	67	67⅛	68½
7⅝	5⅜	United Stores A	6	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛
132¾	115½	US Steel pf (2)	130½	129¾	130	130¼
80	70	United Stores pf	70	70	70	..
159½	153	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	156½	156½	156½	..
115	50	Univ Pictures pf	100	100	100	99½
3¼	1¼	Univ Pipe & R (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
22¼	13½	Univ P&R pf (h)	15½	15½	15½	16
[illegible]	3⅞	Utilities P&Lt A	5⅜	4¾	5	5⅜
		—V—				
[illegible]	1½	Vadsco Sales	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
[illegible]	20¼	Vanadium	23	21½	21½	22½
[illegible]	28¾	Van Aaalte (1)	23½	32⅝	32⅝	33¼
48	42	Vick Chem (2¶)	44¼	44	44¼	44⅝
8⅜	4⅛	Va-Caro Chem	6¼	5½	6½	6¼
48¾	32	Va-C hem 6%	40¼	38	38	39½
133⅛	105	a-C Chem 7% ppf (7)	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	..
9⅝	4⅛	Va Iron C & C	4½	4⅛	4½	4½
123	114½	Virginia Ry pf (6)	121½	121½	121½	..
86	70⅝	Vulcan Detin (4b)	81	80½	80½	..
		—W—				
4½	2⅝	Wabash RR (h)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
10⅝	5	Wabash pf A (h) 7	7½	6¾	6¾	¼
15⅝	9⅛	Waldorf System (½¶)	14	14	14	14⅛
34¾	30⅞	Walgreen (2)	31¼	30¾	31⅛	30½
34½	26⅛	Walker, Hiram (¼b)	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	26½
19	17¾	Walker, Hiram, pf (1)	18	18	18	17⅞
10	5½	Walworth (h)	8⅝	8	8	8¼
70	47¾	Ward Baking pf (2)	60½	60½	60½	..
14⅝	9¾	Warner Bros A	10⅛	9½	9⅝	10¼
57⅝	50	Warner Bros pf	47	47	47	..
2⅞	1¼	Warner Quinlan (h)	2	2	2	2⅛
10¼	4⅝	Warren Bros	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
25¾	15⅞	Warren cv pf	22⅞	22	22	..
29¼	23¾	Waukesha Motor (.60¶)	24¼	23¾	23¾	24
11¼	7	Webster Eisenlohr	8	7¾	7¾	8
46⅞	35⅛	Wesson Oil pf (4)	37⅝	37	37	38¼
98	87	W Penn El pf (6)	97⅝	97½	97¾	..
95	72⅞	Westn Union (2b)	86	84	84¼	85¼
48⅛	34¾	Westing Air Br (1)	42⅛	40½	40½	42⅛
122⅞	94½	Westing Elec (3)	118¼	114½	115	117½
145½	123½	Westing El pf (3½)	143¼	142	142	145½
12⅛	8⅞	Westn Maryland	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
4	2⅛	Westn Pacific	2½	2½	2½	2½
9⅞	5¼	Westn Pac pf	7¼	7	7	7½
33¾	26½	Weston El Instru (¼b)	27	26	26	27
28¼	23	Westvaco Chlor (.40)	23	22⅞	22⅞	23½
37⅛	30	Wheeling Steel	31	30	30	30⅜
109¼	98	Wheeling Stl pf (2g)	97½	97½	97½	..
28¼	18⅜	White Motor	25¼	24⅛	24⅛	24⅞
17¼	14⅜	White Rock (1.40)	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
5⅝	4⅛	White Sew M	4½	4½	4½	4½
24¼	17⅛	White Sew M pf	21¼	21	21	21¾
5¼	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
11	8⅛	Wilson & Co (½)	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
87	75	Wilson & Co pf (6)	75½	75	75¼	75
56⅜	47⅝	Woolworth (.40)	48	46½	46½	47⅞
35½	23½	Worthgton Pump	30⅛	29½	29½	29½
75	57	Wor Pump A pf	66½	65	65	66⅜
66	47	Wor Pump B pf	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	56
106	62⅝	Wright Aero	81¼	81¼	81¼	..
79	75⅜	Wrigley (3¶)	77	77	77	..
		—Y—Z—				
45	34½	Yale & Towne (.60)	37	36½	36½	..
20⅛	8¾	Yellow Truck	19½	18⅛	18¼	19
61½	41¾	Youngstown	59	56¼	56¼	58½
19⅞	11⅛	Zenith Radio	17¾	16½	16½	17¾
9⅜	7	Zonite Prod	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. ‡Range up to previous close.

Amerada Net Profits Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profits of the Amerada Corporation and subsidiaries for the year 1935 totaled $1,797,612 after deducting depreciation, depletion, intangible drilling costs and all other charges. This is equal to $2.28 per share on the 788,675 shares outstanding and compares with net profits of $1,736,420, or $2.20 per share earned in 1934. Operating statistics for 1934 and 1935 show that net production for crude oil increased from 6,677,824 barrels in 1934 to 7,799,031 barrels last year. The average price for crude oil sold was 97 cents per barrel which compares with 98 cents per barrel in 1934.

Adams Express Net Rises Sharply

Adams Express Company reports net assets, as of March 31, of $16.44 a share for its 1,714,747 shares of common stock, compared with $13.04 a share on Dec. 31, 1935, and $3.73 a share on March 30, 1935. Net income for the quarter ended on March 31, last, was $58,892, after all charges, but exclusive of $1,967,669 net realized loss on securities which was charged to capital surplus account. Investments carried in the balance sheet as of March 31, 1936, at a cost of $52,644,507 had a market value of $38,443,500. This compares with investments carried at cost of $57,459,921 and with a market value of $35,484,800 on Dec. 31, 1935. Cash amounted to $2,324,205 on March 31.

New York Dock's Net Loss Mounts

New York Dock Company, including New York Dock Facilities Corporation shows a loss for 1935 from ordinary operations amounting to $113,820 after taxes, depreciation and interest but before special charges and credits. Including credits of $598,359, which consist of $314,030 reserve written down, $247,570 discount on company obligations and $36,759 adjustment of marketable securities to market values of Dec. 31, 1935, and after allowing for other charges of $1,742,827, consisting of $827,909 loss on mortgages, $183 857 loss on real estate, $41,095 for property retired and other debit adjustments, there was a net loss of $1,258,288 for 1935. In the preceding year the loss from ordinary charges was $108,734, and, including special charges of $458,284, the net loss was $567,018.

United States Typewriters Dominant in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—India in the calendar year 1935 imported 16,794 typewriters, valued at 1,904,418 rupees (approximately $704,635), compared with 12,352 units valued at 1,264,625 rupees ($468,041) in 1934, according to a report of the Department of Commerce from Calcutta. Of the 1935 imports, American machines accounted for 14,814 units, compared with 11,613 units in the preceding year. Imports of British typewriters declined from 349 units in 1934 to 258 units in 1935. Besides American and British typewriters, India also imports a certain number of machines from Germany and Italy.

Crowell Plant Improvements

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio (AP)—Lee W. Maxwell, chairman of the board of the Crowell Publishing Company, said $1,000,000 would be spent on plant improvements within the next 18 months. Circulation and advertising in the company's four publications, Maxwell said, are now at the 1930 peak and increasing. The publishing house employs 3000 persons and more will be added, he reported.

New York Central Diesel Locomotive Order

NEW YORK (AP)—F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central System, announced that the road had placed contracts with the Electro Motive Corporation for seven Diesel oil-electric switching locomotives. These will be used on the Central's lines in the Chicago territory. Electro Motive Corporation is a subsidiary of General Motors Corporation.

Retailers Report Wool Goods Trade Rather Hesitant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Activity in the wool goods markets during the past week was slowed down somewhat by post-Easter inventory taking on the part of retail establishments, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange.

Purchasing was restricted in nearly all lines, although the low level of retail stocks lent encouragement to the view that a revival of buying in several lines could be expected shortly. Selling agencies are said to be mostly optimistic, and mills are reported continuing to operate at the better general level which has been attained since flood conditions recently suspended or cut down operations in many of the plants.

Good Pre-Easter Trade

"The retail trade apparently did a good pre-Easter business, concentrating its attention on the last-minute rush, but is reordering rather sparingly," says the Exchange Service.

"Since that time stocktaking has revealed that stores as a rule are poorly supplied. Further covering of requirements for the spring trade is therefore likely to develop soon. Manufacturers' stocks also appear to be low, with scarcities of men's wear suits and coats apparent for the balance of the spring season. Some new business has consequently been placed with mills in a small way, and it is hoped that this covering will broaden soon.

Women's Wear Active

"In the women's wear division there has been a fair call for worsted suitings. The trade is expectant of a good spring business, already well on its way, in such goods. White coat and suit lines are now being assembled with good assortments going to southern stores and the trade there reported doing well. Girls' coatings are running to the end of spring ordering.

"Mills are reported running moderately. Mill men are moving cautiously, and are hesitant about taking any long ventures. Many in the trade seem disposed to the view that the year will not be fully as large as its predecessor, and hence they are not disposed to accumulate much beyond requirements that they can actually foresee."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch.	¾%	¾%	¼%
Curb Exch.	1¼	1¼	1
Com Paper:			
Prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1	1	¼@1
4-6 months	1	1	⅜@1
Bar silver	45c	45c	63⅛c

London Quotations

Short bills	9/16@ ⅝%	9/16@ ⅝%	9/16%
3 mos bills	9/16	9/16	9/16@ ⅝
Bar silver	20½d	20⅛d	23½d
Bar gold	140s 10d	140s 10½d	140s 9d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	3/16@ ⅛%	3/16@ ⅛%	3/16@ ⅛%
4 months	¼@ 3/16	¼@ 3/16	¼@ 3/16
5-6 months	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 5/16

Boston Quotations

Call money	1 %	1 %	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time m'n'y	1 @1½	1 @1½	3

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	5
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	6
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.94⅛	$4.94⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.94¼	4.94¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0659	.0659	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1693	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3259	.3259	.3267
Italy—lira	.0788	.0790	.0891
Germany—mark	.4023	.4026	.4033
Holland—florin	6786	.6788	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2547	.2549	.4537
Norway—krone	.2483	.2484	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2205	.2207	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1367	.1367	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0095	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1880†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0414	.0414	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2960†	.2960†	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Rouman'a—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0231	.0231	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3295	.3295†	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0555	.0565	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0510	.2060
Peru—sol	.2485	.2485	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8025	.8094	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2890	.2892	.8440
India—rupee	.3735	.3736	.6180
Java—florin	.6825	.6828	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3275	.3275	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.3000	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5800	.5806	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5018	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9944	.9938	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

†Nominal
*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated compare:

	Apr. 18	Apr. 17	Apr. 16	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
High	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6
Low	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5
Last	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6

Range since legal devaluation:
High—107.6, Feb. 5, 1934; Low—99.04, Apr. 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 5 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 17: Receipts, $13,180,755; expenditures, $43,136,180. Net balance, $2,605,050,299. Customs receipts for the month, $19,148,730. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,244,696,664. Expenditures, $5,727,815,454, including $2,613,918,412 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $2,483,118,789. Gross debt, $31,447,038,563, a decrease of $3,628,974 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,206,202,315.

Business and Industry • **Unequal Distribution of Income Seen as Root of Depression** • Commerce and Finance

Automatic Price Mechanism Best, States Anderson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18—"I do not believe that, at best, even with government ideally organized for controlling economic life, with an ideal set of officials who are masters of all the knowledge and understanding that economists possess, government could work out a conscious control of the economic life of a great people which would approach in efficiency the unconscious, automatic control which free markets and freely changing prices give," declared Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., Ph. D., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York City, before the annual meeting of the Eastern Sociological Conference here today.

"Government as at present organized in the United States has difficulty even in seeing what the problem of governmental economic planning is," Mr. Anderson asserted. "An adequate economic plan must involve the various elements of economic life in their interrelations. A federal government with independent executive, judiciary and legislature, with the Legislature working through separate committees, each concerned with a particular problem, with independent states and autonomous local governments, sees economic life piecemeal and not as an organized whole. Effective economic planning would have to be preceded by a complete centralization of our Government. Democracy, local self-government, and individual rights protected by the courts must be done away with. The reconstitutions of government in Italy and Germany point the way—for those who wish to pursue it.

Economic Control

"The one great instrumentality of economic control and co-ordination which most clearly and definitely has kept pace with the growth of technology and productive power is the market itself and the system of market prices. And the causes of the greatest evils of the present national and world disorder are to be found in the interferences by governments with the markets under the influence of antiquated doctrines.

"Governments have very important functions in connection with the markets. Markets can work properly only with sound money, and it is the business of government to establish and maintain a sound monetary system. It is a proper function of government to maintain competition, to prevent corners, combines, monopolies, manipulative raids in the stock exchange or in the commodity exchanges—to prevent practices which keep the market prices from telling the truth, and which pervert the social co-ordination which the market supplies.

"The regulation of competition, that is to say, the establishment of a level of competition—even in the prize rings there are rules against hitting below the belt—is, first of all, a matter of trade practices, social expectation, morality. But government and law are often needed to supplement morality and trade practices in this matter.

Using Earlier Policies

"Government, greatly strengthened by war, has revived the atavistic economic policies tolerable only in a state of war, and applied them to a world economic life which had grown up under economic freedom in an atmosphere of peace. The growth of these atavistic policies has itself brought on and intensified the great depression. Trade restrictions, price-fixing, and currency debasement were stock-in-trade of medieval and early modern government.

"No conclusion stands out more clearly, I think, from a study of the nature of cultural lag than does the conclusion that the market place is a far more modern and efficient instrumentality of economic co-ordination than government, and that the substitution of government control for control by freely moving market prices represents, not progress, but very dangerous retrogression.

"The view has been expressed that the price mechanism can no longer be relied upon to co-ordinate economic activity because of the growth of rigidities—fixed prices in one industry, with flexible prices in others, control of output in some with freedom of output in others, with strong labor organizations preventing wage readjustments, and artificial manipulation of interest rates by central bank or Federal Reserve Bank policy, all tending to prevent the automatic readjustment which free competitive prices and interest rates would accomplish.

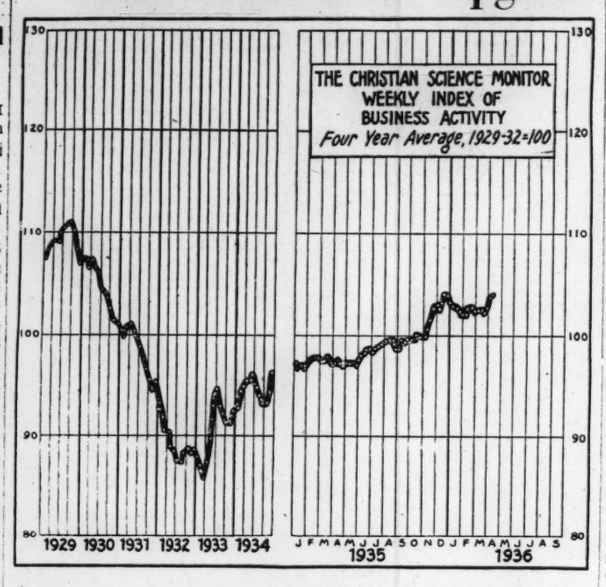
Price Mechanism Works

"If perfect competition and full freedom of prices in all industries and activities were necessary, the case would be hopeless and would always have been hopeless. But the price mechanism can and does work adequately despite many rigidities if only new ones are not continually being created.

"Those who hold that our situation is so rigid today that this mechanism can no longer work must not make their contrast between our actual situation and some ideal, frictionless 'static state.' They must show us what changes have come since 1923 to make us too inflexible to function, and they must show that these changes are inherent in the economic structure rather than products of governmental policy.

"It is my contention that virtually all of the change since 1920-23 is a matter of government policy, and that sound government policy, especially with respect to foreign trade combinations in restraint of trade price fixing and commodity price control, and money and capital markets, will give us back an adequate flexibility. Even with all the handicaps placed upon it, the price mechanism is today functioning with remarkable efficiency," Mr. Anderson concluded.

Monitor Index Shows Business Index Still on the Upgrade



An advance in general business activity to a level nearly equal to the high point of last December was registered by The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Index for the week ended April 11. Following the substantial increase of the preceding week the gain was moderate and the index on April 11 is 103.9 (prel.) compared with 103.7 on April 4 and 97.4 on April 13, 1935.

Adjusted figures for electric power output and miscellaneous freight car loadings recorded increases during the week. Bank debits remained unchanged. In the case of power output the advance in the reported data exceeded seasonal expectations, whereas for car loadings, a decline less than usual resulted in an upturn in the adjusted data.

The steel and automobile industries continued their rapid expansion. Steel ingot operations attained a level which was the highest since June, 1930. Further increases are reported and though it is expected that operations will level off at around 70 per cent no reaction is anticipated for a month or so.

Demand for steel is greater from nearly all sources. From the automobile industry it is particularly strong and from manufacturers of agricultural implements it is improving. Railroad purchases of steel are picking up. In the heavy construction field activity is reported to be dragging, but there is considerable demand for light finished steel.

The index of machine-tool orders computed by the National Machine Tool Builders Association declined 6 per cent in March, but is still 69 per cent above the corresponding month last year. Domestic business accounted entirely for the decline, as there was a slight increase in foreign orders. The association indicates, however, that the higher rate of activity is being sustained and the outlook continues to look promising.

Retail trade in many sections benefited substantially from the last-minute rush of Easter buying. Weather conditions retarded sales in certain areas but in general gains were reported. The declines which usually follow are reported to be sharp in some localities but where sales were held back by adverse weather, post-Easter trade is being sustained by improvement in the weather.

Employment is reported increasing in certain districts of the Middle-west and South. These increases though small when compared with the total number of unemployed are nonetheless encouraging.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	April 11* '36	April 4 '36	April 13,'35
Combined index	103.9	103.7	97.4
Bk debits outside NYC	94.9	94.9	92.1
Elec power pro	119.5	119.1	106.1
Car loadings, misc	97.2	97.1	94.0

*Preliminary.

Commodity Prices Moderately Higher In Week of April 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—Wholesale commodity prices increased moderately in the week ended April 11, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The advance brought the general index to 79.5 per cent of the 1926 average, an increase of 0.4 per cent over the preceding week. The current level of wholesale prices is also 0.4 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of last month. Compared with the corresponding week of last week, however, the current index is 0.5 per cent lower.

Six of the 10 major commodity groups—farm products, foods, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities—advanced during the week. Textile products and chemicals and drugs averaged lower. The hides and leather products and the metals and metal products groups remained unchanged.

The large group of finished products, which includes more than 500 manufactured articles, increased 0.4 per cent during the week. Industrial commodities (all commodities other than farm products and foods) rose 0.3 per cent. Raw materials and non-agricultural commodities (all commodities other than farm products) advanced 0.1 per cent. Semimanufactured articles remained at the level of the preceding week.

Commodity Groups—	Apr. 11 1936	Apr. 4 1936	Apr. 14 1934	Apr. 15 1933
All commodities	79.5	79.2	73.3	60.3
Farm products	76.9	76.3	60.5	44.5
Foods	80.2	79.7	65.8	55.7
Hides & leather prod.	95.1	95.1	89.8	68.3
Textile products	69.9	70.1	75.5	50.9
Fuel & lighting mate.	77.6	76.8	72.9	62.6
Metals & metal prod.	85.9	85.9	86.9	76.9
Building materials	85.4	85.3	86.5	70.4
Chemicals and drugs	79.0	70.1	75.4	71.2
Housefurnish'g goods	82.8	82.7	82.8	72.2
Miscel. commodities	68.3	68.2	69.6	57.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.0	78.8	78.9	65.6
All commodities other than farm products	80.0	79.9	76.1	63.8
Raw materials	77.0	76.9	1*	1*
Semimanufac. articles	74.5	74.5	1*	1*
Finished products	81.6	81.3	1*	1*

*Not computed.

British Columbia Timber Industry Gains Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., April 20—The great timber industry of British Columbia returned $56,941,000 to this Province in the last year, an increase of $11,500,000 over its earnings in 1934, according to official figures released by the Provincial Government here. This is a gain of about 60 per cent from the output in 1932, during the low year of the depression.

Long-and-Short-Haul Legislation Hangs in Balance

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Passage of the Pettengill bill on March 24 by the House of Representatives by a viva voce vote of 215 to 41 puts on the table of the Senate Commerce Committee one of the most important pieces of railroad legislation of recent years. The bill would repeal the fourth section, or so-called "long-and-short-haul" clause, of the Interstate Commerce Act, which has been in effect for 26 years.

Originally placed in the law in 1910, the clause prohibits the roads from making rates for long distances smaller than intermediate rates or the sum of intermediate rates. The clause permits the roads to obtain abrogations, or "fourth-section-relief" from the Interstate Commerce Commission after hearings, if the reduced through rate can be shown to be "reasonably compensatory" to the road, but relief has seldom been granted and the phrase "reasonably compensatory" has never been clearly defined.

Intercoastal Traffic as Prize

Despite the unexpectedly favorable House vote, it is thought that the bill may be tabled by the Senate Commerce Committee, several members of which are known to favor continuance of the existing clause.

Principal issue at stake is the competition between steamship lines and railroads for the intercoastal traffic from Atlantic to Pacific ports. The railroads would like to make rates between ports low enough to meet the ocean rates, but without making corresponding reductions between ports and inland points. The law now requires, for example, that the rail rate from New York to San Francisco must be greater than the New York-Reno or New York-Salt Lake City rate.

The roads assert that in such a case they cannot meet New York-San Francisco cargo rates through the Panama Canal, but they do not need to meet water rates inland as long as the ships keep out of the mountains. As a result the lineup on the bill tends to be strongly geographical, with the shipowners and the Rocky Mountain interests supporting Section 4 and the railroads and the Atlantic and Pacific through shippers favoring its abolition through the Pettengill bill.

The Citrus Fruit Decision

The long-and-short-haul clause has other applications, however. Railroads often seek traffic competitively even though they may have to route it circuitously. Without the clause, a road whose line between two cities covered 150 miles might offer to carry the freight at a price as low as the road whose more direct line was only 100 miles long. In passenger traffic, which is not subject to the clause, for example, the New York-Chicago fare via the more circuitous "water-level" route of the New York Central is the same as the fare via the more direct route of the Pennsylvania.

Applications by the railroads for "Fourth-Section relief" from the long-and-short-haul clause have appeared on the docket of the Commerce Commission more frequently in recent years as a result of the increase in intercoastal, inland waterway, and highway competition. A significant case where such relief was recently granted was that of the Florida citrus fruit traffic to North Atlantic ports. By a divided decision the commission permitted the roads to make rates to meet water competition, without corresponding reduction in rates to intermediate points. The reductions apply, however, only to shipments received by the roads on sailing days, and not on days when there are no sailings.

"By-Product" Traffic

The railroads assert that traffic moving under fourth-section relief, that is, on 100-mile tariffs over 150-mile routes or on coast-to-coast tariffs smaller than the sum of intermediate tariffs, is added traffic or by-product traffic. They assert that the only additional cost of such traffic to them is the so-called "out-of-pocket" expense, which does not include overhead. Therefore they can afford the lower competitive rates, without having to make up for these lower rates by higher rates at non-competitive points. In fact they assert in reply to the complaints of the mountain folk and others at non-competitive points that if they can get anything out of the competitive traffic in addition to its out-of-pocket cost they can afford to lower, not raise, their rates to and from non-competitive points.

Their opponents, quite as self-interested as the railroads, assert that while competitively-obtained fourth-section-relief traffic may be added traffic for the individual road, it is not added traffic for the transportation system as a whole, since it is taken from other lines, rail or water. Shipping interests are particularly bitter. As the final vote in the House drew near on the Pettengill bill, Representative Bland, (Dem. W. Va.) chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, sent up to the clerk's desk an amendment providing among other things that "this act shall be known as an act to destroy the American merchant marine."

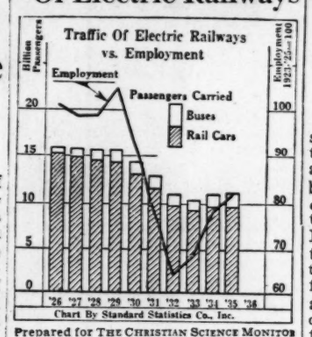
Arguments Pro and Con

In a congressional hearing six years ago on a bill to prohibit the commission from granting fourth-section relief to enable the roads to meet Panama Canal competition, a shippers' representative pointed out that Congress would be contradicting itself if it continued the substantial subsidies given to American shipping, and the relief from foreign competition in intercoastal trade, only to permit the roads to drive American shipping out of business with destructively low port-to-port rates. Railroad men simply turn this argument around and assert that it is unfair and uneconomic for them to have to compete with subsidized shipping, which later is subject neither to rate nor to long-and-short-haul clause restriction.

Prominent members of the commission, and Federal Rail Coordinator Joseph B. Eastman have expressed opposition to the Pattengill bill. In this they are merely following to its logical conclusion the principle of rate regulation, which in the cast of the long-and-short-haul clause the railroads call a "strait-jacket" preventing them from meeting the new forms of competition, subsidized and unsubsidized, which have sprung up in recent years. The commission can give relief when it sees fit. When the commission grants relief, shipowners call it "railroad-minded"; when it refuses, the roads cry "favorite" at the merchant marine.

One difficulty of depending on the official mind instead of letting nature take its course is exemplified in the above-mentioned citrus case. The steamship lines, banking on the Fourth Section, made extensive investments in refrigerator equipment, and built up a traffic now drastically disturbed by lower rail rates on sailing days.

Traffic, Employment Of Electric Railways



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE relation between employment and the number of passengers carried by electric railways on their cars and buses is shown on the accompanying chart.

It is improbable that pre-depression ratios between employment and the number of passengers will be reattained because of the competition of passenger automobiles.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The slow sell-off of the stock market here on small volume last week occurred in spite of a run of good news which included increases in the steel operating rate, electric power output, railroad carloadings, telephone connections, and automobile output and sales. The response to the good news was disappointing.

A number of explanations are current. For one thing, first quarter earnings are in some cases not up to expectations. The auto equipment makers, despite an active period, showed lower earnings than for the same period in 1935. The President's Baltimore appeal to young Democrats to abandon the traditions of their elders was quoted as another bearish influence. The uncertain prospects of the tax bill in Congress were also cited.

It is surmised that a more conservative dividend policy is already being encouraged by the tax prospects, since corporations would like to get as many debts paid off and reserves accumulated as possible before they become penalized for it.

European Situation a Factor

A further explanation given for the market's hesitancy is the uncertain financial and diplomatic situation in Europe. Lastly it was thought possible that some selling might be inspired by the New York State income tax, which is nearly as heavy as the federal tax in some brackets, and for which instalment payments are not permitted to the extent allowed by the Federal Government.

The speculative activity in cheap stocks so noticeable a month or two ago has dwindled considerably. The most active stocks are now the more expensive and well-known issues such as are included in most of the stock averages. These are, in general, giving a better performance than the general list. Wags say that the stock averages are doing much better than the average stock. The former are still near the high for the year; the latter is about half-way between the year's highs and lows.

Last week's interest in silver, resulting from vague conjectures as to what is happening in Washington between the Treasury and Chinese representatives, was heightened by the rise of the London price and the subsequent increase in the New York posted price of Handy & Harman. The increase, though only from 44¾ cents to 45 cents, was the first since last August. The price had been unchanged since January 20. The London price, however, as a result of the week's advance, remained above New York.

Silver Agreement Talk

The feeling persists, despite flat Treasury denials, that something more is about to be done for silver. One guess is a tripartite agreement between America, Britain, and China for further support to the latter in establishing its present so-called "managed currency" or irredeemable paper money. America might buy more silver from China, in a transaction similar to that of last fall in which 50,000,000 ounces were bought at 62½ cents. This might enable the Chinese to stabilize against dollars and sterling more easily. China in turn would agree not to sell to anyone else, taking some of the pressure of the Bombay market.

India is said now to be a buyer on balance. Another conjecture is that China may soon again return to the silver standard. Its new-fangled paper money has not apparently got very far, outside the Treaty ports.

A year ago April 26 the price here was at its speculative peak of 81 cents. The Treasury then withdrew from the market sufficiently to let the price down to 65¾ cents, where it was pegged from Aug. 15 to Dec. 7. The Treasury then withdrew its pegging orders from the London market and foreign bar silver here slumped gradually to 44¾ cents on January 20, at which level it remained until last week.

The French Situation

Despite the uncertainties incident to the French elections next Sunday, foreign exchange was comparatively quiet. The Banque's statement showed a somewhat smaller loss of gold. There were rumors that the French Treasury had obtained a 1,000,000,000-franc loan from Holland but the Netherlands Bank statement did not show it. About $1,000,000,000 of securities are estimated to be owned here by the French, but only a small part would probably be withdrawn in case of French devaluation.

There is a story here that the British and American stabilization funds may be talking over the mechanism which would be necessary to steady the dollar-sterling rate if France fell off gold, because the franc has been used as a lever and a standard of value heretofore.

There is some feeling here that the Stock Exchange may not have thought its way through the problem when it requested listed corporations to make earnings reports on a continuous 12-months' basis like a moving average. Unless security analysts have the quarterly earnings statement available which is dropped at the beginning of each 12-month period in order to include the latest quarter, the usual fog which surrounds the investor's understanding of "his" corporation's earnings is thickened. Several companies, including American Telephone, last week conformed with the exchange's request, reporting earnings for the 12 months ending March 31 instead of the quarter ending on that date. Fortunately the boys in the back office had the previous quarterly statements, and so by simple subtraction could work out the first quarter earnings this year.

New Flotations Small

Volume of new capital flotations was unusually small, totaling only $41,000,000 against the $425,000,000 of the previous week. Recent issues are almost uniformly above their original offering price. The present is considered a breathing spell, for secondary distribution, and this week is expected to see a resumption of offerings in heavy volume, a total of about $250,000,000 being expected. The bond market was still quiet. Establishment of 16 new highs in government issues in Wednesday's sharp spurt led to an orphan rumor of new Treasury financing before June 15, i.e. on May 2.

Action of the SEC in March in extending the deadline to May 15 on filing applications for registration of foreign security issues has been largely successful, in the case of foreign governments. With Germany coming into the fold only Great Britain, Chile, and Brazil remain out of the important sovereign governments filing. A large number of foreign principalities, provinces, cities, and corporations, however, have not applied.

Previous opinion in the Street that when the SEC announces its rules on pegging, fixing, and stabilizing security prices it will permit the operations customary with the offering of a new issue, was made firmer by receipt of a letter by Lehman Corporation from the commission's counsel. Lehman wrote inquiring in connection with its Flintkote offering. The answer indicated that the fact of stabilization operations should be made public in connection with the offering, which the corporation has now done. Necessary stabilization operations, since the enactment of federal regulation of security operations in 1934, have hitherto been done on the quiet.

In 1929, 71 P. C. of American Families Earned Below $2500

Second article in the pamphlet issued by the Public Affairs Committee, Washington, D. C., on income and economic progress.

We have not gone so far as to state that America's farms and factories can produce enough to satisfy all of the needs of our population, but we have indicated that they are capable of turning out far more than they have in the past 15 years. It would be useless, therefore, for us to turn to an engineer for a solution of our problem. Our job is to find some way of bringing into operation what the engineer has already created. Since the flaw is not to be found in the process of production, let us examine the way in which the goods and services that have been produced are divided up among the population. It is possible that we shall find here not only the cause for the distress of certain groups, but also the key to the problem of unused capacity.

Division of the Output

The second of the Brookings Institution's studies—*America's Capacity to Consume*—is an analysis of our national income. In 1929 we produced as a nation goods and services valued at approximately 81 billion dollars. If divided evenly among the entire population, this would have given each man, woman, and child in the United States an income of about $625. The 77 billion dollars received by the 27,500,000 family groups in the country would have given an average of $2800 to each family. Actually, however, the great majority of American families did not have anything like so large an income. About 6 million—or 21.5 per cent—of our families received less than $1000 in 1929; 12 million had incomes under $1500; over 16 million had less than $2000; and more than 19 million, or 71 per cent of the total, were below $2500. Only about one family out of 12 received as much as $5000. At the other end of the income scale we find that 220,000 families, approximately eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the entire population, got over 20 per cent of the total national income. The 36,000 families at the extreme pinnacle of the income pyramid received in the aggregate an amount equal to that obtained by the 12 million families with incomes less than $1500—or over 300 times as much per family.

At 1925 prices, a family income of $2000 was sufficient to furnish only the basic necessities of life, and yet we find that 60 per cent of the total number of families were below this level. If we accept the model diets worked out by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture as standards, we find that 74 per cent of America's urban and village families lacked sufficient income in 1929 to provide an adequate diet at moderate cost. Only one family out of 10 could enjoy a liberal diet without denying itself the comforts which are normally associated with this standard of living.

From this we may conclude that the basic wants of the American people were by no means satisfied even during the period of greatest prosperity.

No Overproduction

The failure of our economic system to operate at full capacity was not due to the fact that people did not want to buy goods, but was the result of their inability to obtain enough money to purchase the things which they desired. If the incomes of the 19,000,000 families receiving less than $2500 in 1929 had been raised to the $2500 level, the United States would have had to increase its total production by $16,000,000,000 in order to meet the new demands of these families. An increase of $1000 in the income of every family receiving less than $5000 would have required an expansion in output of over $25,000,000,000. To give all families an adequate standard of living as defined by the Bureau of Home Economics would have necessitated an output 75 per cent greater than was actually produced in 1929.

Since we fell short of the full use of our capacity in 1929 by only $15,000,000,000, it is evident that there is not the slightest danger of overproduction. On the contrary, the wants of the American people are far greater than could be satisfied by the full use of our productive resources, tremendous though they are.

This brings us back to our fundamental problem. In order to obtain an adequate standard of living, the American people need a vast increase in all kinds of goods and services. To furnish these we should have to expand production by at least 75 per cent over that of 1929. Businessmen are eager to try to meet this challenge. But they are balked by the stubborn fact that millions of families do not have enough money to buy what they want. This lack of purchasing power should not be taken to indicate, as some writers contend, that the market price of commodities exceeds the amount of money distributed in the process of production. This is impossible, since every dollar which is spent for an article goes to someone—whether as wages, rent, interest, or profits—and may be respent by him. If consumers do not buy all the goods on the market, it can mean only one thing: someone does not wish to spend his money, preferring to lay it aside for a "rainy day."

Income and Savings

Many factors will influence a man in determining what share of his income shall be set aside as savings, but the most important of these is the size of his income. It is practically impossible to save on a very low wage. But when an individual's earnings mount into the tens or hundreds of thousands, he finds it increasingly easy to save a substantial part of his income. Consequently, the greater the proportion of wealthy persons, the greater will be the amount of savings. For example, that out of a total of 15 billions of dollars of individual savings in 1929, no less than 12 billions were accumulated by the 10 per cent of the population possessing incomes of over $5000. Families obtaining over $20,000 annually were able to save more than half of their total incomes, while those receiving less than $1500 spent, on the average, more than they earned. It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that two-thirds of the savings of the American people should be made by the 2 per cent of the population having incomes of over $10,000 a year.

Since the relative number of individuals in the higher income groups increased more or less continuously from 1900 to 1929, it is only natural that the proportion of the national income set aside as savings should have risen during this period. This tendency was especially marked during the late twenties when the number of large incomes reached their peak.

Savings and Capital

The fact that a large or even an increasing share of the nation's income goes into savings rather than into expenditures for living purposes does not necessarily indicate any weakness in our economic system. Even the simplest of tools, to say nothing of the complicated machinery of today, would be impossible if some one had not been willing to wait to enjoy the fruits of his labor. n a primitive society the creation of capital was a direct process. A hunter used his off hours a fashion a club, or to bind a sharp stone to a stick in order to make a spear. Or a fisherman used a stone to hew out a log into a canoe. Under such circumstances the formation of capital was usually dependent on man's depriving himself of some immediate want, that he might take time to produce tools that would subsequently enable him to work more easily or more effectively.

But in modern industrial society the creation of capital is not such a direct process. While it has generally been assumed that all money which was saved was automatically used for the construction of capital goods—such as factories, railways, machinery, and agricultural implements—no attempt has been made until recently to test this assumption scientifically. The third study of the Brookings Institution—The Formation of Capital—challenges this assumption.

Obviously, money savings will be used to build new plant and equipment only if it pays to do so. The question is: Will business men run the risk of expanding productive capacity at a time when, as a result of increased savings, consumer demand is declining, and the amount of unutilized productive capacity is increasing? In boom periods, when people are buying increasing amounts of goods, manufacturers will hasten to build new factories and install labor-saving machinery; but in a depression, when consumption is low, they, as a rule, avoid all unnecessary expenditures.

If this is true, then it does not follow that all money set aside as savings will be immediately used for new plant and equipment. For if the proportion of a nation's income which is saved should suddenly increase, the resulting decline in the purchase of consumers' goods would serve to prevent the use of money savings in building new plant and equipment. The demand for capital goods is derived not from savings, but from the consumers' expenditures. Thus, contrary to the prevailing belief, an increase in savings might result in a decline in the amount of money needed or used for capital investment.

Rate of Growth

A review of our industrial history confirms this point. We see that new equipment is constructed only when consumer-buying is increasing. The money used for this purpose does not usually come directly from savings, but from bank credits. When the public stops buying, new construction also stops. And what is more conclusive, it reveals that the *rate of growth* of new plant and equipment is closely linked with changes in consumer buying-power—which it follows—and that the trend of capital construction is frequently directly opposite to that of money savings.

The amount of savings available for investment, for example, rose rapidly between 1922 and 1929; but the volume of securities floated for building new plant and equipment showed no such increase. In 1929 there was a reservoir of savings available for investment amounting to $15,000,000,000, while the sum actually invested in new construction and mortgages was only about 5,000,000,000. The excess went either into the stock market, where it contributed to the unhealthy boom prices and was ultimately lost, or into foreign loans, which were also larger than was desirable. Since 1929 there has been practically no demand for capital expansion, and the surplus funds have in part stagnated as bank deposits, in part been used to finance government deficits, and in part to bid up the prices of securities.

The source of our economic difficulties, then, is evident. There is no physical obstacle to the full utilization of our productive capacity. The difficulty is to be found rather in the unequal distribution of income and a resulting excess of savings as compared with consumptive expenditures. Our diagnosis is not complete, however, until we learn why it is that the tendency toward a concentration of wealth and over-savings has been more marked in the post-war period than in earlier years.

Orders for Lumber Show Falling Off

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association today reported production at 563 mills during the week ended April 11 totaled 220,314,000 feet, compared with 217,089,000 feet at 578 mills the preceding week.

Shipments dropped from 239,287,000 to 221,959,000 feet, and booked orders from 246,587,000 to 229,510,000 feet.

The lumber industry at the close of the week stood at 62 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average and 64 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Textile Trades Agree to Control By 'Little FTC'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—President Roosevelt will receive today a letter from Peter Van Horn, president of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., representing employers of 125,000 workers in the silk and rayon weaving industry, informing him that the federation stands solidly behind the proposal in the National Textile Act to set up a "Little Federal Trade Commission" for control of the textile industry.

Mr. Van Horn declares in his letter that the act would increase employment in the industry by more than 100,000 workers, save practically $120,000,000 to the Government, reduce taxes and increase public purchasing power by upward of $67,000,000 a year.

Reasons for Action

The stand by the federation represents one of the few cases in which a manufacturers' organization has come out for legislation favored by the New Deal and organized labor. Its action was voted by its board of directors last Friday, the day following approval of the National Textile Act by the labor committee of the House of Representatives.

Two reasons motivated their action, Mr. Van Horn told the President. First, he said, they had found it impossible since the discontinuance of the National Industrial Recovery Administration codes to effectively control unfair competition in the silk and rayon industry through voluntary agreements; secondly, their members wished "to offer their small bit of constructive assistance in reducing unemployment, thereby increasing purchasing power and lowering taxes," and, thirdly, because of the President's appeal in his Baltimore address last week that industry "do something."

"In considering this problem, we have attempted to confine our thinking to nonpolitical lines and consider it solely from an industrial and economic standpoint," he added.

Power of Commission

Describing the provisions of the National Textile Act briefly, Mr. Van Horn held the measure, if enacted, would set up a national textile commission without power to fix minimum wages until it determined that unreasonably low wages resulted in unfair competition which adversely affected textile commerce between the states. The provisions for administration and enforcement of the act were "along the tried-and-true patterns of the Federal Trade Commission and other existing federal agencies," he said.

Mr. Van Horn reported that a survey of 100 mills since the disbanding of the National Recovery Administration showed that while production has increased 30 per cent, there was only a 9 per cent increase in sales, while prices had dropped from 5 to 7 per cent and the hours of operation increased 13 per cent. Despite all this, he said, employment was reduced 13 per cent and wages were 5 per cent lower.

"The recommendation for voluntary control of such conditions is impractical in the rayon and silk weaving industry," he declared, "for the reason that there are over 1200 rayon and silk weaving firms operating in 13 of the eastern states, 800 of which are small mills with less than 100 looms. This has forced us to conclude that it is wise to support the proposed national textile act."

Mr. Van Horn indicated that his federation would support a 35-hour week in the textile and silk industry and favored a survey to determine its practicability.

Fewer Hours Warranted

"The findings warrant such a reduction of hours throughout the textile industry," he said. "Employment would increase by more than 100,000. Assuming that it cost the Government $100 per person per month to take care of its unemployed, this re-employment, if it were possible, would save the Government $100,000,000 and save taxes to that extent.

"Of course, the law, if passed, would set up a new government commission, the most of which is estimated at $500,000 a year. Such an expenditure, when considered with the saving effected, would be a good investment. In addition to the above, 100,000 re-employed and they received a minimum wage of $13 a week, the public purchasing power would be increased over $67,000,000.

"Naturally, we are conscious of the legal questions involved in such a law. We can only hope that this Act, based upon existing Congressional power, will stand and thus aid us in solving a problem which otherwise seems impossible of satisfactory conclusion. At least, by trying this law we are 'doing something.'"

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Tarzan Brown, Narragansett Indian, Wins 40th Annual Boston A.A. Marathon

Rhode Island Runner Misses Course Record

BULLETIN

BOSTON, April 20 (AP)—Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, full-blooded Narragansett Indian, won the fortieth annual Boston A. A. marathon today from Hopkinton to Boston.

The swarthy Indian lad ran the 26 miles, 385 yards, in 2h. 33m. 40 4-5s., about two minutes behind the record, set in 1933 by Les Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I.

William F. McMahon, Worcester, virtually an unknown among marathoners, crossed the Exeter Street finish line right on Brown's heels. His time was 2h. 35m. 27 3-5s.

Mel Porter, German-American A. C., New York, was third. He made it in 2h. 36m. 48s.

Another "unknown," Leo O. Giard, Brockton, was fourth. His time was 2h. 37m. 16 2-5s.

John Kelley, Arlington florist's assistant, who won the 1935 race, came in fifth in 2h. 38m. 49s.

By the Associated Press

One hundred and eighty-three runners left Hopkinton at noon (E. S. T.) today on a 26 miles, 385 yards trek to Boston in the Boston Athletic Association's fortieth marathon.

Weather conditions were ideal as the pack swung along down hill toward Natick. The temperature was 47, there was a light wind and clouds spared the runners from the sun's heat. Roads between Hopkinton and Boston were dry and there were no detours or cut-offs to hamper the runners.

The field included runners—old and young—from scattered sections of the United States and Canada. More than half the entrants, however, were New Englanders. Five former winners were with the pack that swept out of Hopkinton in close formation.

Kelley Favorite

They were: Kelley, who won last year and was a favorite to repeat; Les Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I., the 1933 winner and holder of the course record of 2h. 31m. 1 3-5s.; Clarence De Mar, seven times a winner, who today made his 18th start since winning in 1911, and smiling Jimmy Henigan of Medford, winner of the event in 1931, and Bill Kennedy, who won way back in 1917.

Pat Dengis, Stonewall Democratic Club, Baltimore, runner-up in last year's marathon and one of the favorites for today's run, was well up in the lead as the runners began to string out.

Dengis showed up at the start only seconds before the gun cracked. Officials did not have time to weigh him or give him the routine examination, but he was allowed to start. His lateness at the Hopkinton starting point led to an announcement he did not run.

Up in the lead with Dengis as the long line passed the two and one half mile mark, near Ashland, was Kelley, last year's winner, 47-year-old Clarence De Mar, of Keene, N. H., school-teacher. Scant inches ahead of the favorites were (Tarzan) Brown, Rhode Island Indian, and Thomas McDonough of Boston, carrying the colors of the B. A. A.

Brown Fires Pistol

George V. Brown, member of the U. S. Olympic Marathon Committee, started the boys on their way. It was his 31st starting of the race.

A silver trophy, a diamond studded gold medal, a laurel crown and, perhaps, a chance on the U. S. Olympic team at Berlin, awaited the winner, for the B. A. A. event is one of the two Olympic final tryouts this year. The other tryout is at Baltimore next month.

Tom Kanaly, B. A. A. official, said nearly 90 per cent of the field had covered the entire course in previous years.

Few conceded the dark horses a chance today. B. A. A. records showed that only twice in 20 years unknowns have won—Peter Trivoulides, Greek bus boy from New York, took the 1920 marathon, and Johnny Miles, an unknown from Sydney Mines, N. S., was 1926 winner.

Brown Setting Fast Pace

Ellison M. (Tarzan) Brown, running under the colors of the Tercentenary A. C., Providence, R. I., was clocked in at the South Framingham checking station, 5.3 miles from the start, in 30 minutes 23 2-5s, a new record for the distance. The former record of 31 minutes, 20 seconds, was set in 1928.

McDonough was running second at South Framingham and Mel Porter, German-American A. C., New York, was third. Kelley was running easily in tenth position, Dengis was in eighteenth place and De Mar was fourteenth. Louis Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York, was fourth; William Steiner, wearing the same colors, was fifth; Walter K. Ray of Beverly, sixth; Anthony J. Paskell, West Lynn, seventh; James E. Lewis, West Medford, eighth, and John De Gloria, Mercury Club, Albany, N. Y., ninth.

Tarzan Sets Another Mark

Tarzan Brown, running his easy natural gait, turned in a time of 50m. 45s. at the Natick checking station, 9.5 miles from the start, and set a new record for the distance. The old record from Hopkinton to Natick was 52m. 13 4-5s., set in 1932. Brown was 800 yards ahead of the field and was pulling away.

Kelley was pulling up, running fifth, as he sped through Natick Square. McDonough was second, Ray third, Steiner fourth, and Gregory sixth at Natick. Behind this group, and bunched a bit, were Porter, Paskell, John Paul (Y. M. C. A., St. John, N. B.), Bernet Malm (Boston), and Lewis, in that order.

Brown Still in Lead

Brown, swarthy Narragansett tribesman, finished thirteenth in his bare feet in last year's marathon.

The 21-year-old Indian swept into the Wellesley checking station, 12.5 miles from the start, in 1h. 7m. and 31s., breaking a part-way record again, this time by nearly two minutes.

He slid along in the easy, natural gait he used from the very start. He had a smile for the hundreds of Wellesley girls that sped him on.

It was Brown again, nearly half a mile ahead of the field, and breaking another record as he swung into the Auburndale checking station in 1h. 31m. 40 2-5s,, 16.9 miles from the start. The old record, 1h. 34m. 3s., was set in 1932.

The Narragansett Indian was still running smoothly as he swung onto Commonwealth Avenue and began the first of the killing hills.

Kelley was creeping up. He was running second at Auburndale, very close to the record for that checking station. Ray was third, Gregory, fourth.

Both Brown and Kelley were ahead of the record at Lake Street checking station. Both were running without apparent effort. Brown's time was 1h. 59m. 43s., almost four minutes better than the record, and Kelley was right on the Indian's heels, about 20s. behind.

There were thousands along Commonwealth Avenue between Boston College and Lake Street to cheer the leaders on.

Four hundred yards behind Kelley was William F. McMahon of the Worcester Running Club, Worcester, and several hundreds farther back a group was bunched together.

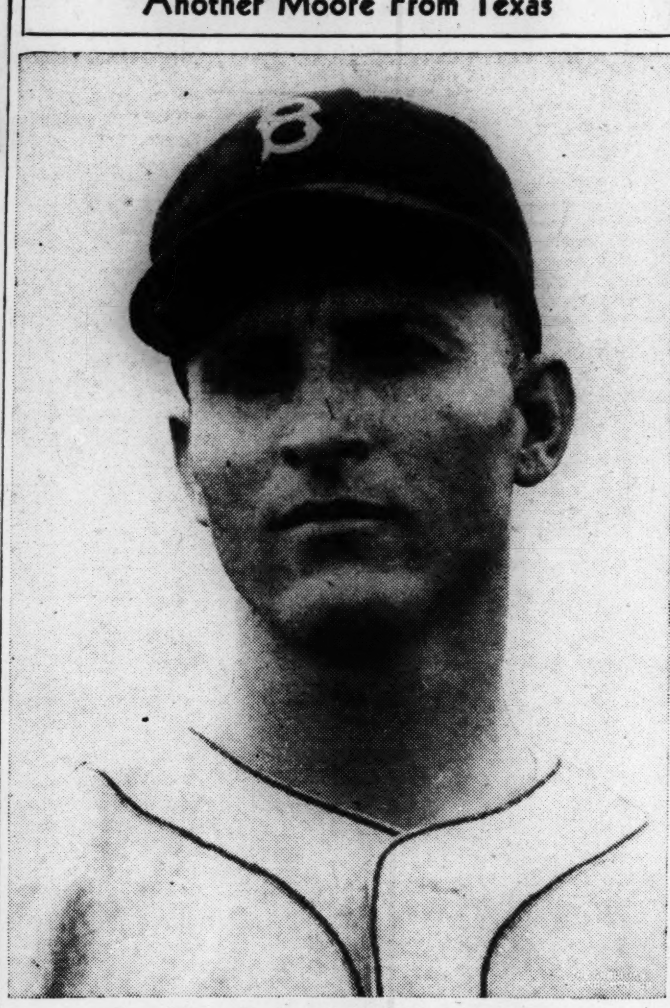
Pat Dengis, Stonewall Democratic Club of Baltimore, and present National A. A. U. Marathon champion, was in tenth place at the Auburndale checking station, but was running fine and pulling up. He ran on Kelley's heels last year, crossing the Exeter Street finish line but two minutes behind the Arlington boy.

Leslie Pawson, of Pawtucket, R. I., 1933 winner of the B. A. A. marathon, dropped out of today's race outside of Wellesley and was brought in to race headquarters here in a machine. He said he had "no pep." Albert R. "Whitey" Michelson of the Millrose (N. Y.) A. A. succumbed near Wellesley and was also carried in.

Brown, still in the lead, broke the record at the Coolidge Corner checking station, 23.9 miles from the start, by about one second. His time was 2h. 16m. 17s.

About 25 yards behind was McMahon, who had passed Kelley on the down grade from the Chestnut Hill Reservoir into Coolidge Corner. Kelley was third.

Another Moore From Texas



Gene Moore, Rookie Right Fielder of the Bees

Gene Is Another Texan Carrying the Name of Moore Who Is Making the Big League Grade. Others Are Joe of the Giants and Randy, Formerly of the Bees and Now With Brooklyn

Moore Becomes Popular Among 'Jurybox' Fans

By Edwin Rumill

Eugene Moore, from down Texas way, is fast becoming a local favorite at Bob Quinn's National League Field. Gene is the rookie outfielder whom the Bees secured in a February trade with the Brooklyn Dodgers, along with Johnny Babich, for Fred Frankhouse.

Bill McKechnie planted Moore in right field the first day he reported to St. Petersburg for spring training and the young man has been there ever since.

Shortly after the training season began, Quinn and McKechnie paid a visit to the Cardinal camp at Bradenton, Fla., for the chief purpose of engineering a trade. But the pair was unable to come to an agreement with Sam Breadon, so the conversation switched to other channels.

Breadon Likes Moore

"You fellows picked up a mighty good prospect in that Gene Moore," volunteered Breadon, who at one time owned the Texan. "He can field and hit, and he'll hit to any field. He'll hit just as many balls to left field as to right, although he is a left-handed batter. And he has a great throwing arm. The Cardinals had him last spring and he showed us plenty of outfielding."

Breadon was correct. Moore covers right field with the speed of a jackrabbit. His riflelike arm has already captured the fancy of the bleacherites in the so-called "jurybox." Although his batting average is low, he has hit the ball hard. During the opening season series against the Phillies, Gene tried to be a first-ball hitter. He has given up this idea, apparently for his own good. Yesterday against Hal Schumacher, he was the only Boston player to collect two hits. In fact, Prince Hal had a no-hit game until Moore punched a single to left field in the last half of the sixth inning.

Moore batted .324 for the Rochester Internationals last season, hitting 30 doubles, 10 triples and 16 home runs. Sixty-six runs scored and 81 driven in were included in his record. He attracted Brooklyn scouts late in the year and they put through his purchase.

Went Home Early

Gene, however, had been given permission to go home to Lancaster, Texas, before the International League race ended, and Casey Stengel's wire ordering him to report to the Dodgers failed to arrive in time. Consequently, Moore never did don a Brooklyn uniform. Perhaps it is just as well for the Bees, because if Stengel had watched the youngster roam the outer garden he probably would not have consented to his release.

Briefs

The Bees open a three-game series with the Dodgers today at Brooklyn. Thursday and Friday they return to the Hub for two games with the Phillies.

The Red Sox play single contests with Washington tomorrow and Wednesday at Fenway Park, and then jump over to Philadelphia Thursday and Friday to tangle with the Athletics. The Yankees visit Fenway over the week end.

Mel Almada and Rick Ferrell were the only Red Sox regulars hitting over .300 at the conclusion of yesterday's games. The former had made five hits in 13 trips to the plate for a mark of .385. Ferrell's average was .389. Steady pitching by Wes Ferrell, Grove and Welch, however, has kept the Red Sox in the running.

Urbanski, Jordan and Lee are pounding the ball for the Bees. So is Cuccinello. Wally Berger is below his usual form, but then he is usually a slow starter.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Glenn Morris, Fort Collins salesman, bettered American decathlon record at Kansas relays. Glenn Cunningham easily won 1500-meter run in 3:57.1. Emporia (Kan.) Teachers set new world record of 10:12.7 for distance medley relay.

LOS ANGELES—University of Southern California defeated Stanford 86½ to 44½ as Phil Cope tied world record of 14.2 for 120-yard high hurdles.

SEATTLE—University of Washington crews swept three races with California, the varsity winning by three lengths over three-mile course.

ANNAPOLIS—Columbia varsity and junior varsity rowed to victory over Navy but lost freshman race.

NEW YORK—Lawson Branch of Chicago captured Y. M. C. A. swimming title with 25 points.

BETHLEHEM, Penna.—Six of seven first places in final Olympic wrestling trials won by Oklahoma matmen.

MONTREAL—Gustave Kilian and Heinz Vopel, Germany, won eighth straight six-day bicycle race.

PINEHURST—Don Budge and Gene Mako defeated Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn in battle of Davis Cup players for North and South tennis championship.

College Lacrosse Results

Dartmouth 9, Colgate 2.
Hobart 20, Union 8.
Pennsylvania 6, Lafayette 1.
Princeton 9, Harvard 1.
St. John's 22, C. C. N. Y. 1.
Yale 12, Brown 3.

College Golf Results

Iowa 16, Iowa State 2.
Northwestern 25, Detroit 3.
Princeton 9, Navy 0.

Women's Swimming Meet

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The National A. A. U. women's outdoor swimming and diving championships will be held at Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn, June 25-28, inclusive.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Today — Afternoon Game 3:15
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Fenway Park — Kenmore 0332

Syracuse Withdraws From Worcester Race

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 20 (AP)—Syracuse University's crews have been withdrawn from their scheduled opening race on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., next Saturday against Yale and M. I. T., it was announced here.

University athletic officials said Yale and M. I. T. granted permission for the move after Syracuse reported the oarsmen's condition made participation inadvisable. Floods and cold weather have put the Orange crews weeks behind their normal training routine.

College Track Results

Aberdeen 81, Jamestown 53.
Alabama 61, Tennessee 51.
Baylor 66, T. C. U. 57.
Brigham Young 78, Utah 62.
Colorado State 103, Wyoming 37.
California 83, Washington 48.
Clemson 99 2-3, South Carolina 26 1-3.
Duke 88, W. and L. 38.
Delaware 71, Johns Hopkins 55.
Georgia 74, Auburn 52.
Holy Cross 12, Dartmouth 11.
Kentucky 61½, Vanderbilt 56½.
La Salle 96, Philadelphia N. S. 30.
L. S. U. 97, Mississippi 25.
Navy 67, Princeton 59.
North Carolina 72, Virginia 54.
R. I. State 72, Brown 63.
Pittsburgh 77, Temple 58.
South California 86½, Stanford 44½.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	4	1	.800
Cleveland	4	1	.800
Chicago	3	1	.750
Washington	4	2	.667
Detroit	2	2	.500
New York	3	3	.500
St. Louis	0	5	.000
Philadelphia	0	5	.000

Results April 18

New York 3, Boston 2.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 7, St Louis 2.
One game postponed.

Results April 19

Detroit 5, Chicago 0.
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 13, St. Louis 6.
New York 9, Washington 1.

College Tennis Results

Columbia 5, N. Y. U. 4.
C. C. N. Y. 7, Swarthmore 2.
Seventh Regiment 10, Yale 4.
Navy 8, Maryland 1.
Princeton 9, Boston C. 0.
Stevens 7, Fordham 1.

Sporting Around The Hub

Hero for a Day

LONG live the king! Not so the poor hero of the marathon. Twenty-six miles and 385 yards of muscle co-ordination, grim determination and physical punishment today created a hero. Two hours and a half chasing a rainbow of public acclaim which might last 24 hours.

Staff Photo
Johnny Kelley

Year after year a collection of human oddities, from the adonis to freak, set arms and legs in motion when George V. Brown crooked his trigger finger to explode the blank cartridge. Probably the most picturesque display of track costumes obtainable will adorn the aspiring rainbow seekers. Anything from glistening silk trunks to home-made affairs, with athletic shirts of indescribable nature. Many heads are protected from the elements by knotted handkerchiefs, and track shoes to sneakers pound the roadways.

From the moment the winner breaks the worsted yarn at Exeter street his day begins. First the ancient laurel halo of Grecian recognition. Then he is hustled into the care of the B. A. A. officials and surrounded by gaping admirers and inquiring sport writers. Everything from what he thought during the race to future plans are duly recorded.

The late afternoon press headlines his name and deed. He is dined and followed wherever he goes by admirers and press. Local theaters and social functions flood him with invitations. Some time late in the evening or early morning he retires, but upon awakening the press again seeks him out for the familiar "mop-up story" on whether he returns to the job, vacations or seeks more of the limelight. Finis is written with that day, however, and from headline he fades to obscurity. Human interest commands no more than 24 hours of the 1936 "Pheidippides."

Here and There

Boston University's baseball nine plays three games this week if the 'weather man' behaves . . . They meet Holy Cross at Worcester Wednesday; Bates at Nickerson Field, Riverside, on Friday, and Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn., Saturday . . . A Dartmouth ski team won the Washburn Cup competition between Harvard and Dartmouth skiers in a slalom event in Tuckerman's Ravine, New Hampshire, over the week end . . . Ted Hunter of Dartmouth turned in the best individual time with a mark of 1m. 1s. . . . Dartmouth beat Harvard out with a total time of 17m. 23.5s. against 19m. 16.6s. . . . Two thousand persons attended the dedication exercises of the New England Canoe Racing Association's new home, the former Newton Canoe Club of Auburndale, yesterday . . . Virginia Rice Johnson and Katharine Winthrop of Boston, combined to win the North and South tennis title at Pinehurst, N. C.

Eddie Shore is the unofficial golf champion of the Boston Bruins hockey team . . . In a scheduled match at Trapelo, Shore beat Cooney Weiland, 5 and 4 . . . The match was refereed by Bill Duffy, Trapelo professional . . . The New England table tennis championship starts at the West End House, Boston, on May 8 and concludes the following day . . . Harvard's Rugby Club held the New York Rugby Club scoreless at Soldiers Field, Saturday, winning 11 to 0.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs Yesterday

Klein, Cubs	2
Hale, Indians	1
Moore, Cards	1
Goslin, Tigers	1
Lombardi, Reds	1
Riggs, Reds	1
Goodman, Reds	1
Dickey, Yankees	1
Johnson, Yankees	1

The Leaders

Klein, Cubs	3
Goodman, Reds	2
Dickey, Yankees	2
Demaree, Cubs	2
Hafey, Pirates	2
J. Moore, Phillies	2
Trosky, Indians	2
Herman, Reds	2

League Totals

National	28
American	20
Total	48

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	0	1.000
Chicago	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Cincinnati	3	3	.500
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Pittsburgh	2	2	.500
Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Boston	1	4	.333

Results April 18

Cincinnati 5, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 1.
Two games postponed.

Results April 19

New York 4, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 16, Cincinnati 6.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	4	0	1.000
Kansas City	4	1	.800
St. Paul	5	2	.714
Louisville	4	3	.571
Milwaukee	2	3	.400
Toledo	1	4	.200
Columbus	1	5	.167
Indianapolis	0	3	.000

Results April 18

All games postponed.

Results April 19

Minneapolis 5, Columbus 2.
Minneapolis 9, Columbus 8.
Toledo 1, St. Paul 0.
St. Paul 14, Toledo 4.
Louisville 9, Kansas City 5.
Kansas City 5, Louisville 0.
Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 3.
Milwaukee 1, Indianapolis 1.

College Rugby Results

French R. C. 6, Yale 5.

Harvard After Cornell 'Scalp' At Ithaca Today

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	1	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	2	1	.667
Yale	1	1	.500
Cornell	0	1	.000
Princeton	0	1	.000
Columbia	0	0	.000
Dartmouth	0	0	.000

Results April 18

Harvard 9, Princeton 2.
Pennsylvania 8, Yale 2.
Yale 11, Pennsylvania 2.

Games This Week

Today—Harvard at Cornell; Wednesday—Princeton at Columbia; Saturday—Harvard at Columbia (two); Princeton at Cornell (two); Dartmouth at Yale.

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—With bats poised for an assault upon Cornell pitchers, Harvard's ambitious baseball team moved into Ithaca this morning to meet the big Red nine in an Eastern Intercollegiate League fixture. The Crimson is technically at the top of the standing today as a result of its 9-to-2 victory over Princeton in Tigertown on Saturday, and hopes to make its leadership actual before the end of the week.

If Cornell, high water and cold can be defeated in Ithaca today, Harvard will be free to prepare for its invasion of Baker Field next Saturday when two games must be played with Columbia. Coach Fred Mitchell will be forced to call on his second-string pitcher, George Tittman, in Ithaca today, but Ed Ingalls will be ready to pitch at least one game against Columbia.

Against Princeton, Ingalls not only turned in a six-hit game but turned it in with such ease and grace that the entire Harvard squad was singing his praises as the journey to Ithaca was begun. Ingalls showed finish and craft hardly to be expected of a sophomore.

Harvard Attack Helps

Ingalls was aided at Princeton by a Harvard attack which totaled 14 hits and 20 bases, but it was known all along that the Crimson could lean on the ball. The rest of the schedule is so spaced that Ingalls may work in seven of the 11 league games remaining on the Harvard chart. Today's game in Ithaca, if played, will be Harvard's first on the Cornell grounds since May 29, 1909, when the Crimson won 5 to 2.

The rest of the week's schedule includes heavy work for Princeton, Columbia and Cornell. The Tigers will invade Baker Field on Wednesday for Columbia's first league game of the season. On Saturday the Tigers must play a double-header against Cornell at Ithaca. The champion Dartmouth nine, on the same date, will make its 1936 league debut against Yale at New Haven.

Paced by Kelley

Paced by Larry Kelley, Yale gained an even break against Penn at Franklin Field two days ago in its own league bow. The Quakers won the opener, 8 to 2, routing Ted Horton, but the Elis came back to take the night-cap, 11 to 2, despite a Penn triple play by Hauze, Beinstein and Mohler. It was the first triple play in the league's seven-year span and Yale's first victory at Franklin Field in the same span.

Athletic officials at Columbia and Cornell opened negotiations today for the rescheduling of the double-header rained out in Ithaca on Saturday. Indications were that the games would be played in New York as part of one of Cornell's trips—to Cambridge or to New Haven. If today's Cornell-Harvard game is played, the Ithacans probably will play two at Baker Field on either May 8 or 11. They are to meet Harvard at Cambridge on May 9.

The race among the individual batters has hardly taken form, but Louis J. Effinger, Pennsylvania Junior, has taken long strides toward giving the Red and Blue its fourth leg on the Charles Hildreth Blair Bat, donated by Charles H. Blair of New York, Cornell captain in 1898.

Effinger combed Yale pitching for four blows in seven attempts, extending his three-game record to seven hits in 12 times at bat for an average of .583.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	17	6	.739
Missions	14	9	.609
Seattle	14	10	.583
San Francisco	11	10	.524
Portland	11	11	.500
San Diego	9	15	.375
Sacramento	7	14	.333
Los Angeles	7	15	.318

Results April 18

San Francisco 7, Seattle 5.
San Diego 7, Oakland 2.
Sacramento 9, Missions 3.
Portland at Los Angeles, rain.

Results April 19

Seattle 5, San Francisco 3.
San Francisco 7, Seattle 1.
Portland 9, Los Angeles 3.
Los Angeles 2, Portland 1.
Missions 7, Sacramento 4.
Misssions 2, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 6, San Diego 2.
Oakland 3, San Diego 2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	2	0	1.000
Rochester	1	0	1.000
Baltimore	3	1	.750
Newark	3	1	.750
Buffalo	1	2	.333
Toronto	1	4	.200
Albany	0	2	.000
Syracuse	0	1	.000

Results April 18

Newark 3, Toronto 2 (11 innings).
Three games postponed.

Results April 19

Baltimore 3, Toronto 2 (10 innings).
Baltimore 11, Toronto 7.
Newark 5, Buffalo 2.
Montreal 3, Syracuse 0.
Rochester 8, Albany 1.

Dodgers Release Zachary

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Tom Zachary, veteran lefthanded pitcher, has been handed his unconditional release by the Brooklyn Dodgers. Zachary failed to pitch with his old-time skill this spring and failed in a relief role in the second game of the Giants' series on Wednesday. He never pitched in the minor leagues, joining the Philadelphia Athletics in 1918 after his graduation from Guilford College in North Carolina. He served later with the Washington Senators, St. Louis Browns and New York Yankees of the American League and the Boston Braves of the National. He joined Brooklyn in 1934.

College Polo Results

Princeton 9, Navy 0.
Lawrence 15, F. and M. 0.
Penn M. C. 8, Bryn Mawr Hurr. 4.

B. A. A. Marathon Winners

	h	m	s
1897—J. J. McDermott, New York, N. Y.	2	55	10
1898—R. J. McDonald, Cambridge, Mass.	2	42	
1899—L. J. Brignoli, Cambridge, Mass.	2	54	88
1900—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont	2	39	44 2/5
1901—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2	29	23 3/5
1902—S. A. Mellor, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	43	
1903—J. C. Lorden, Cambridge, Mass.	2	41	29 4/5
1904—Michael Spring, New York, N. Y.	2	38	4 2/5
1905—Fred Lorz, Mohawk A. C., Yonkers, N. Y.	2	38	25 3/5
1906—Timothy Ford, Hampshire A. A.	2	45	45
1907—Thomas Longboat, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Can.	2	24	24
1908—T. P. Morrissey, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	25	43 1/5
1909—Henri Renaud, Nashua, N. H.	2	53	36 4/5
1910—F. L. Cameron, Amherst, N. S.	2	28	52 2/5
1911—C. H. De Mar, Melrose, Mass.	2	21	39 3/5
1912—M. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, N. Y.	2	21	18 1/5
1913—Fritz Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.	2	25	14 4/5
1914—James Duffey, Rambler Bicycle Club, Hamilton, Ont.	2	25	1 1/5
1915—E. O. Fabre, Richmond A. C., Montreal, Can.	2	31	41 1/5
1916—A. V. Roth, Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass.	2	27	16 3/5
1917—W. J. Kennedy, Morningside A. & S. C., New York, N. Y.	2	28	37 1/5
1918—Camp Devens	‡2	24	53
1919—C. W. A. Linder, Hurja A. C., Quincy, Mass.	2	29	13 2/5
1920—Peter Trivoulides, New York, N. Y.	2	29	31
1921—F. T. Zuna, Paulist A. C., New York, N. Y.	2	18	57 3/5
1922—C. H. De Mar, Dorchester Club	*2	18	10
1923—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	23	47 3/5
1924—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90 A. L.	2	29	40 1/5
1925—C. L. Mellor, Illinois, A. C.	2	33	3/5
1926—J. C. Miles, Sydney Mines, N. S.	†2	25	40 2/5
1927—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post, No. 90, A. L.	2	40	22 1/5
1928—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post, No. 90, A. L.	2	37	7 4/5
1929—John C. Miles, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont.	2	33	8 4/5
1930—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post, No. 90, A. L.	2	34	48 1/5
1931—James P. Henigan, Medford, Mass.	2	46	45 4/5
1932—Paul de Bruyn, German-American A. C., N. Y.	2	33	36 2/5
1933—Leslie S. Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.	2	31	1 3/5
1934—Dave Komonen, Frood Mine A. A., Sudbury, Ont.	2	32	53 4/5
1935—John A. Kelley, Arlington, Mass.	2	32	7 3/5

*Record for the 25-mile course. †Record for the 26-mile 205-yard course run in 1928 and 1926. ‡Run as team race. 1933—Present record for 26-mile 385-yard B. A. A. course.

Manush's Triple Drives Red Sox To 6-5 Victory

With the help of a costly infield error by Buddy Myer, Washington second baseman, the Red Sox staged a three-run ninth-inning rally at Fenway Park this morning to defeat the Senators, 6 to 5. Heinie Manush's long triple to right field drove in the sixth and deciding Boston run. About 10,000 were in the stands, probably the largest crowd to attend a morning baseball game in Boston in 20 years.

The Sox scored their first run in the second inning. Werber reached on Bluege's fumble and stole second base. Rick Ferrell's single drove him home. Foxx's double against the fence in left center, followed by Werber's single and Ferrell's double, gave the Sox another in the fourth. A walk, a double and an infield out gave the Senators a run in the sixth, and then Pitched Ed Linke's homer tied the score in the seventh.

Washington drove Walberg, who started pitching for the Sox, to the showers in the eighth, scoring three runs. Jimmy Foxx smashed his second homer of the season in the last half of the eighth, making the score Washington 5, Boston 3.

Rick Ferrell opened the ninth with his third hit, a single. Melillo popped out, but Miller, batting for the pitcher, walked. Cooke ran for Miller and took third when Myer let Wes Ferrell's pinch-hit grounder go through his legs. Rick Ferrell scored on the error. Cramer's fly to center scored Cooke with the tying run and then Manush smashed a liner to deep right field sending in Bowers, who ran for Wes Ferrell, with the winning run.

Morning Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	6	10	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	5	9	2

Batteries—Walberg, Cascarella, Ostermueller and Ferrell; Linke, Russell and Millies, Bolton. Winning pitcher—Ostermueller. Losing pitcher—Russell. Time—2h.

Holy Cross 12, Dartmouth 11

WORCESTER, Mass., April 20 (AP)—Holy Cross opened its college baseball season by eking out a 12-11 victory over Dartmouth, the defending eastern intercollegiate league champions, in a loosely played and poorly pitched game before 4000 half frozen fans here Saturday. The veteran Crusaders, who performed as badly today as they did brilliantly last year when they won 22 of 23 games, triumphed by rallying five runs in the eighth with Canty's long double to center clearing the bases and proving the deciding blow.

Bruhn to Coach Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., April 20 (AP)—Milton Bruhn, who will graduate in June from University of Minnesota, where he started in football and baseball, has been appointed assistant football coach and instructor in physical education at Amherst College. Bruhn succeeds E. E. Richardson. Bruhn served as assistant freshman coach at Minnesota last fall. While in college he played three years of varsity football and captained the baseball nine last season.

Zabala Breaks Record

MUNICH, April 20 (AP)—Juan Carlos Zabala, of Argentina, winner of the 1932 Olympic Marathon title, bettered Paavo Nurmi's world record for 20 kilometers yesterday when he ran the distance in 1h. 4m. .2s. through a snow storm to beat a field of German Olympic candidates. Nurmi established the record of 1h. 4m. 38.4s. at Stockholm in 1930.

Brown 12, Amherst 3

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20 (AP)—The Brown baseball team won its second straight game by defeating Amherst, 12 to 3, here Saturday. Bobby Dye limited the Lord Jeffs to six hits, retiring them in order in six innings. Charlie Butler led Brown's attack with two doubles and a single.

Palmer Wins in Chess

Jackson Palmer's victory over Erich Marchand, both of Harvard, in their chess match played last night at the Cambridge Chess Club, entitles him to meet Robert Ryder of Yale for the H. Y. P. D. chess championship. These two will meet later in the spring and the winner will gain possession of the Vance Trophy as well as the chess title of eastern intercollegiate circles.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Schoolboy Rowe, Tigers—Blanked White Sox with five hits and fanned six for second straight shutout.

Chuck Klein, Cubs—Walloped second and third homers of season in rout of Reds.

Mel Almada and Wes Ferrell, Red Sox—Almada's seventh-inning single drove in tying run and paved way to beat Athletics 2-1.

Van Mungo, Dodgers—Struck out seven and held Phils to six hits for 2-1 victory.

Bad News Hale, Indians—Led attack on Browns with homer and two singles, scoring three runs and batting in three.

Burgess Whitehead and Hal Schumacher, Giants—Whitehead made four hits, Schumacher limited Bees to four in 4-1 triumph.

Bill Dickey, Yankees—Knocked in four runs against Senators with homer and double.

Terry Moore, Cardinals—His homer with one on in fifth broke tie and led to 7-3 victory over Pirates.

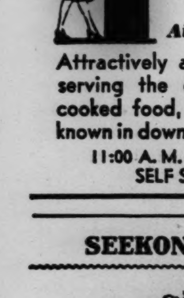
R. I. State Trackmen Win

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20 (AP)—Rhode Island State College defeated Brown in a dual track meet here Saturday, 72 to 63. Rowe and Folwartshny of Rhode Island broke the Brown field mark in the hammer, Rowe with a mark of 171ft., 1in., and Folwartshny with 170ft., 11in. The teams split even on first places, each scoring seven and dividing the other.

Where to Dine

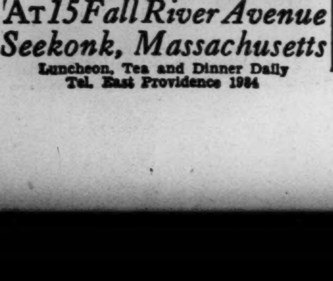
NEW YORK, N. Y.

A New Canterbury Lunch
Will Open At
331 MADISON AVENUE
(Cor. EAST 43rd ST.)
MONDAY APRIL 27
•
Air Conditioned



Attractively appointed, and serving the delicious home cooked food, for which it is known in downtown New York.
11:00 A. M. — 2:30 P. M.
SELF SERVICE

SEEKONK, MASS.



HEARTHSTONE HOUSE
by Belle Pepper
At 15 Fall River Avenue
Seekonk, Massachusetts
Luncheon, Tea and Dinner Daily
Tel. East Providence 1984

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
TWO ENTRANCES—WASHINGTON & TREMONT
NOW PLAYING
Your favorite Dramatic Star
Ann Harding
with WALTER ABEL in
"The WITNESS CHAIR"
Extra—Latest issue March of Time

SHUBERT FOR 2 WEEKS Tonight at 8:20
NIGHT OF JANUARY 16
—Women Jurors Called at Matinees—
Eves., 55c-$2.75. Wed. Mat., 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT., 55c-$2.20

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Gilbert and Sullivan's
"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
WEEK OF APRIL 27—Double Bill
"Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore"
Majestic Thea., W. 44th St. Eves. 50c-$2.00.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 50c-$1.50.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., Turtle Bay Section (East 49th St.)—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; concert grand piano; two bedrooms livingroom, dining room, library; cool cross draughts; inspection by appointment. Phone Eldorado 5-4964, afternoon.

PORTLAND, ME., Seagate—Temporary home; central, quiet. MRS. EDITH G. MAYO, 10 Deering St. Telephone 3-7894.

ARTISTS

JAMES BLOMFIELD, PAINTER, ETCHER
56 Grenvile Street W., Toronto, Ont.
Small Pictures in Oil and Water Color

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

DANVILLE, N. H.—4-room furnished cottage to let, screened porch, elec. lights, garage; high, cool. Tel. Dedham 0295-M. (Mass.).

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr. 7-9480

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-NURSE for invalid lady; no housework; strong enough to give full assistance; sleep in; wages $8 per week. WM. TERRADELL, 500 Grant Ave. Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Plainfield 6-1143.

NURSE with practical experience is wanted in comfortable home care infant; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box L-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WOMAN under fifty for general housework; family of four; wages $10 per week; sleep in. WM. TERRADELL, 500 Grant Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Plfd. 6-1143

HOUSES FOR SALE

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., Arboretum Section—7-room colonial, 2 baths, 2-car garage, nice grounds; reasonable. Tel. Jam. 1241.

HOUSES TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN—For rent, house, ten rooms perfect order; excellent neighborhood low rent Tel JAM 0726

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

YOUNG MAN, will represent reputable manufacturer, own office; references. Write Box R-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage, household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312. New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 115 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

LARGE barn, 2 acres, highway, suitable remodeling for business or residence; $1800, small cash. AIKEN, West Redding, Conn.

PEACEFUL, secluded retreat, 130 acres, good 7-room house, bath, good water, 2-car garage, antique furniture; brook, woods, fruit trees; foothills Berkshires, 100 miles Manhattan; $2500 cash and $500 yearly for 5 years or $4500 spot cash. DIBBLE, 11 W. 42nd St., New York City.

ROOMS WANTED

UNFURNISHED ROOM—Business woman, permanent, wants clean, quiet room in good location northwest; no smoking, drinking. Box 75, 1293 Natl. Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SEE NEXT PAGE

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

Protects Your Textbooks

KENex QUALITY MARKERS are guaranteed not to disrupt, but to preserve book bindings. They make books last twice as long. Try a celluloid "T" set. It is effective as well as protective. For pocket textbook 6/6d. post paid. Wanted manufacturer in U. S. A. KENex Equipment, 39 Sinclair Road, London W. 14, England.

GENEALOGY

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS from original New England sources. Easy, interesting, historically valuable. Thousands consult Hartford, Conn., Times Saturday Genealogical Edition. One year $1. Subscribe

TO LET—FURNISHED

TOP FLOOR, 9-room apartment, completely and gorgeously furnished; city, ocean and mountain view; rent includes chauffeur, cook and butler, for June, July and August. MRS. I. WARNER 450 North Rossmore Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Large, attractive rooms, with or without board; centrally located; quiet atmosphere. 2171 St. Luke Street. Pl. 3388.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK—Competent, experienced (not housemworker). Write Box G-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED nurse-companion, housekeeping, clerical work, typist; location immaterial. L. NICHOLS, 700 Morgan St., Elizabeth City, N. C. Tel. 706-J.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md., soloist, experienced, clear diction; recommendation by musical authority required. Apply promptly to clerk for audition.

TYPEWRITERS

GOOD typewriters, large or portable, rented, 3 mos. $5; privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EX., 334 Boylston, Boston. Com. 8390.

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing. Arcade Typewriter 80 Boylston St., Boston

VACUUM CLEANERS

VACUUM CLEANERS, electric sewing machines, known makes, new, rebuilt, from $8.50. LEXINGTON MFG., 116 East 28th, New York City, Lexington 2-0230.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

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813 FRANKLIN STREET TEL. 7032

MULLIN'S
A Great Store—In a Great City
The Official Boy Scout Store of Delaware and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula
6TH and MARKET ST.
We invite your inspection of our complete line of Furniture and Rugs for the Summer Home.

A GREATER STERN & CO 7th & MARKET STS
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FRIGIDAIRE, APEX WASHERS and ROYAL CLEANERS

Lovely Lotus in WATSON *Sterling*
MILLARD T. DAVIS Inc.
Jeweler and Silversmith
831 Market Phone 23613

I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Discriminating People Demand Our
"IEPCO"
Coal—Coke—Wood—Oil
PHONE 2-3212
29th and Boulevard WILMINGTON, DEL.

EVERYBODY'S STORE
CROSBY & HILL COMPANY
A Friendly Department Store
605-07-09 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.
WHERE YOUR EVERY NEED AND PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED

GRASS SEED and LOMA for Your Lawn
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 Market St. Phone 5017
Wilmington, Del.

CONCORD LUMBER COMPANY
LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
Showroom: 8th and Orange Streets

INDEPENDENCE
Life Insurance and Endowments
Guaranteed Income, All Ages
CECIL C. MACNUTT, *Representative*
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
DU PONT BUILDING

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING
1015 15TH STREET, N. W.
Phone Metropolitan 4567

Satisfied Customers Our Aim
I. Y. CHISWELL
GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Plymouth and De Soto Service a Specialty
2303 14TH STREET, N. W.
FIDELITY GARAGE Decatur 4549

MAINE

AUBURN

High Grade Coal
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
212 Court Street

SOUND INSURANCE
SERVICE F.A. CLOUGH REPUTATION
23 TURNER STREET
AUBURN MAINE
TEL. 2476

MAINE

AUBURN
(Continued)

Ford
Sales and Service
AUBURN MOTOR SALES

BANGOR

BANGOR FURNITURE COMPANY
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
125 FRANKLIN STREET
Telephone 2-2191

Smart New Shoes
AT
STANDARD SHOE STORE
48 MAIN STREET
WILBUR COON, DR. HISS, MENIHAN ARCH AID *and* QUEEN QUALITY
"Maine's Largest Arch Shoe Department"

LEWISTON

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

Exclusive in Portland with us
Holeproof Silk Hosiery
$1.00 pair
3 pair for $2.85

OWEN, MOORE'S
May we be allowed to take this small space to thank the readers of this paper for the generous response to our advertisements during the past year. We most heartily appreciate it and hope that they have found satisfaction in shopping in
A FRIENDLY STORE

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Cleercoal—Briquettes
Shell Oil

Walter Enemark Co.
PAINTERS and DECORATORS
984 Forest Ave. Phone 2-8794

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

Get to Know
Har-Mac Good Clothes
at
Hardy and McSwiney's
31 North Main Street

Boutwell Mortuary
Complete Funeral Services
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD Products
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Headquarters
for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

STETSON'S
Light Weight
HATS
$5.00
Brown & Batchelder
50 North Main Street

ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
Complete House Furnishers
CASH or CHARGE
1 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Corner Pleasant Street

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Direct Receivers of
YANKEE BRAND OYSTERS
Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 594

Fine Selection of
Pressed and Handmade
GLASS
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

Wagner LOCKHEED HYDRAULIC FOUR WHEEL BRAKES PARTS-REPAIRS
Expert Brake Service
The WILLARD BATTERY Men
Merrill & Cote
151 N. MAIN STREET PHONE 1595

Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
FRED COLTON
77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

While Shopping Drop in at the
St. Clair Candy Shoppe
for a light lunch
Also Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
8 PLEASANT ST. CONCORD N. H.

Brilliant New Patterns in
COTTON PRINTS
For dresses, Children's apparel, shorts and shirts, blouses, etc.
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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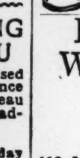
341 PROSPECT STREET Tel. 2502-M
"Look for New Hampshire Display advertising in the news section."

RUGS Oriental—Domestic—
Hand Cleaned, Repaired by Native Armenians
SARAYDARIAN & CO.
33 No. Main Street Tel. Concord 1652
CONCORD, N. H.

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

Green Acres Farm Dairy



Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 SO. MAMMOUTH RD.
Phone 3294

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

GLOVES
Van Raalte Picnit
Ruffy-Nit
Smart and Novel
$1.00 and up
JAMES W. HILL CO.

SPRING SHOE STYLES
Dozens of Styles for Each Member of Your Family
Shea's Shoe Store
790 Elm Street

McLane and Taylor
The largest fur storage vaults in New Hampshire.
REPAIRING REMODELING
CLEANING STORAGE
Simply bring or send your work and we will put it in the condition you wish it to be.
624 WILLOW STREET Phone 1480

For New and Artistic
FRAMING
We Develop Your Pictures
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93-95 Manchester Street Phone 2610

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

MANCHESTER
Federal Savings
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Offers
$100 par value shares on a convenient easy payment plan. Your investment insured up to $5000.
Last dividend 4%. 1% extra for systematic savings.
Or, you may obtain a loan to purchase a home at repayment rates which compare favorably with rent.
Full particulars on application.

For Your Lawns and Gardens
Fertilizer, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Vegetable and Flower Seeds
Also
Du Pont Paints, Varnishes, Duco
Manchester Hardware Co.
762 ELM STREET

CRAFTSMAN Press INCORPORATED
24-Hour Service
357 PINE STREET

MR. M. E. SARGENT
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners—Bathroom Supplies

MRS. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLOR
I will gladly help you make your hair look its best.
446 Hall Street Phone 3726-W

Robert S. Perkins Co.
Automobile Insurance
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
A BIG CITY CHILDREN'S SHOP
The largest stock north of Boston! Everything your child wears, in a youthful wonderland—with such low prices.

RHODE ISLAND

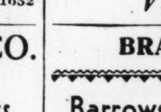
NEWPORT

Grace L. Vars
MILLINERY
Agent for
Stetson Hats
160 BELLEVUE AVENUE
TEL. 761

Wm. Goodman & Son
Agents for Interwoven Socks
TEL. 897
261 THAMES ST.

D. J. Sullivan Company
THE D. J. SULLIVAN CO. 515 THAMES ST. SERVICE NEWPORT, R. I. TELEPHONE 575
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 575
515 THAMES STREET
Estate of William E. Sullivan Arthur L. Sullivan

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
and
BARBER SHOP
Agents for
The Realistic Croquignole Permanents
200 BROADWAY
Tel. 3460



Milady Fair

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
HIGH-GRADE COAL
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

Shop at
MILLNER'S
for Advanced Spring Styles
TELEPHONE 3040
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

DOYLE, *Florists*
"Flowers—according to Doyle"
TELEPHONE 892
MEMBERS OF THE FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
New Spring Styles Arriving Daily
Telephone 861
916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

SILK CREPE SLIPS
With 3 Initial Embroidered Monogram
$1.98
NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

FALCONER'S
111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
FRUIT CAKE
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
WERTHEIMER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

RICHMOND

ROYAL LAUNDRY
Dial 3-9157
for
BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING

T&E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

Clover BRAND
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. Jefferson Street Roanoke, Va.

STANLEY'S
FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts
Heinz Products, Quaker Oats
110 GRANDIN ROAD

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ICE CREAM
Valley Bell
DAIRY CO. INC.
SEVEN STORES

HUNTINGTON

A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE
831 FOURTH AVE. *All Busses Stop There*

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
1120 THIRD AVENUE
PHONE 23394

AYRES & HARWOOD
NUNN-BUSH and I. MILLER SHOES
915 FOURTH AVENUE

CADILLAC
LA SALLE
BUICK
OLDSMOBILE
In a Class by Themselves
Thackston Motor Co.
502 FOURTH AVENUE PHONE 8107

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

PIGGLY WIGGLY

BINNINGS
LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE, W.

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER
—LIMITED—

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
We Are Featuring
Smart New Hats
in our Millinery Shop—select your Spring model at the Bay

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

MRS. C. DILNUTT
Sportswear Shop
for
Smart Knits and Tailored Dresses
also
MILLINERY
by
Isbister and Ironside
at Popular Prices, $2.50 and up
Formerly of 207 Birks Building
Tel. 92723 283 Smith St.
Adjoining St. Regis

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON
Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE, SIZE 1 to 13
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
Lady Hudson Hose
Chiffon and Crepe
Gossamer cobwebby texture! Full fashioned! Twisted for strength and beauty. Shades to compliment your spring suit!
Pair $1.00
HOSIERY—Main Floor

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Watch for
ROBINSON'S
Greatest of All
MAY SALES
April 18th to May 9th
THE G.W. ROBINSONS CO. LTD.

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
Inquire about our special in developing and printing.
We deliver anything anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries
Our Famous Thrifty Special
Finished Flat Work 49c
7 lb. or More at 7c per lb.
All Shirts added to bundle, 10c each

AYLMER STEAM LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANERS
487 Richmond Street MET. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Mgr.

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL-CANADIAN ORGANIZATION
EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats Provisions
Noted for Better Values, Better Merchandise and Better Service
MAIN STORE
MET. 7111
Richmond North
Met. 167
Wharncliffe South Met. 4568
Dundas East 970
Full Line of Groceries
at Our
London South Store—Met. 4568
which we are remodeling immediately to be one of the finest in the city

On your street every weekday
CANADA BREAD
Over 100 Varieties of Cakes and Sweet Goods
E. D. REDFEARN, Mgr. MET 944

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

INSURANCE
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Geo. CRUM
Why not let me assist you with your
INSURANCE
Problems?
59 YONGE STREET AD. 6334

Purchase Your New 1936
WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS
now on display at
West Toronto Music Co.
2989 DUNDAS ST., W. JU. 2434
Easy terms and no finance company used.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

DRESS UP FOR SPRING

Sun getting warmer . . . days lengthening . . . all the world putting on fresh garb . . . and the feminine members of society finding the answer to this primal urge in the Coats, Suits, Frocks, Hats and Accessories at Fairweathers. The collection is at the peak of perfection—choose now and be ready for the gay Spring parade.

Fairweathers Limited
88-90 Yonge Street, Toronto

BAG O' WASH FOR ECONOMY
As low as 39c. Know your laundry cost in advance, and send whatever you like.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Kate J. Nicol
Woolnough Foundations
Models of Beauty and Excellence
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced. A nice store to shop in.
RAnd. 2129 32 BLOOR ST., W.

CANTILEVER SHOES

Where Foot Comfort Reigns Supreme
18 Bloor St. W.
Mi. 5222

Chatelain Beauty Salon
Oil Permanent Wave
Special 2.50
Oil Shampoo and Finger Wave,
9 to 12 a. m., 75c
Adelaide West, *Room 206* Elgin 1913

NuBone Corsets
Custom and Semi-Custom Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres and Combinettes
"The Only Woven Wire Stay in the World"
NuBone Corset Shop
84A Bloor St. W. RAn. 5601

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

J. A. CRAIG
Electrical Contractor
Jobbing—Repairs—Maintenance
Electrical Appliances of All Kinds
EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
850 BATHURST ST. Phone LA. 9077

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Mervyn
TAILORED FROCKS for All Occasions
111 BLOOR STREET W. KI. 3617

WINDSOR

Always the
Newest Fashions
Always at
Modest Prices
Varied, Vibrant, Versatile Fashions in Suits, Coats and Dresses at prices to suit every budget—that's the whole fashion story at
THE C. H. **SMITH** COMPANY LIMITED
In Windsor

DRINK MORE MILK
Walkerside Dairy Limited
PHONE 4-2547
MILK—CREAM—BUTTERMILK

Freezing cold storage, "Mort-a-Moth" disinfection. Cleaning and glazing of the Fur, all for only 2% of the value of the coat.
L. P. LAZARE & CO. Ltd.
14 Chatham Street Tel. 3-2418

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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See the New Shop of
Sunshine Fashions
on the Third Floor

This exclusive shop offers the newest and smartest cottons and linens it will be your joy to wear on the warmer days coming. Especially noteworthy are the frocks in Tootal's anti-crease linen—as well as trimly tailored cottons—"Westbury," "Tomboy," "Nubshan" and "American Golfer." Priced at
3.95 to 12.95
Simpson's Montreal

NEW GOLD SEAL
Hand Finished, de Luxe Laundry Service
Everything completely hand finished. The ideal family service. 10 lbs. for $1.49 and 12c lb. for additional lbs. Bundle must contain half flat pieces by weight. Dress shirts and curtains extra. Prompt service.
TOILET LAUNDRIES
LIMITED
WI. 5121

Give Your **RUGS AND CARPETS** *that "Full Shade Brighter Look"*
CLEANING · DYEING · REPAIRS
Dechaux
FRontenac 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

STORAGE and INSURANCE
Spring Furs
Scarfs and Capes
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
LA. 7020 1193 Phillips Square

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes
Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan. Ltd.
HArbour 9191

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
Electrical Contractors
H. OATES, Mgr.
Efficient Service on All Makes of Ranges and Radios
Day Phone 7223 1749 Hamilton St.
Night Phone 20097 Regina, Sask.

Eilers
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

LYLES
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
DRESSES—HATS
LINGERIE
1866 Scarth Street

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A. live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE, LANCHESTER—Luxury cars, very low cost; all purposes; continental tours arranged; garaging and maintenance. A. G. & W. MORRIS, Park 1414-7106. 51-53 Holland Pk., Mews, London, W. 11.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

NOTE THIS ADDRESS:—26 Norfolk Sq., London, W. 2; quiet; central; bed (spring mattress), bath, breakfast, 6/6; weekly, 35/-; all conveniences; 5 bathrooms. Padd. 9461.

PARIS—Mme. Boué, 33 rue Erlanger; homelike, daily French, social life, travel; winter exclusively for 6 girls.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LONDON—Child companion desired for daughter (6-7 years); share home life and education, P. N. E. U. system; Christian Scientist preferred. MEREDITH, 7 Polsted Rd., Ravensbourne Park, S. E. 6.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3232.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Bring your materials to "Silvestria." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8. Western 3954.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station) Frobisher 3380.

DUPLICATING

CAREFUL attention to orders by post. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1 Tel Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30 Sat 10-12.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, W. 2—Furnished modern flatlet; quiet; 2 minutes tubes, buses; available May to October 3rd; rent moderate. Apply THOMAS, 9 Westbourne Crescent, Hyde Park.

FLATLETS

LONDON, Westminster—Bright, pleasant, inexpensive room or part furnished mansion flatlet; lift. Box M-399—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I. 26, Bond St., Ealing, London, W. 5 Surveys, Valuations Rents collected, Insurances effected Mortgages arranged Tel EALing 2127.

FOR SALE—Uxbridge Common, charming architect designed modern freehold house; high situation, extensive views, gravel soil; 5 bed and two reception rooms, kitchen etc.; central heating; large garden; £1750. ROBERTS, 50 Upper Park Rd., Hampstead, London, N. W. 3.

ONLY 15 miles N. W. of London, with exceptional road and rail communications; modern house, southern aspect, architect built 1929; 3 reception, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 baths, perfectly maintained and charmingly decorated; central heating and all main services; easily kept grounds of 1½ acres; unspoilable locality within 50 yards of a golf course; Christian Science church 1 mile; price £4000 freehold. Box M-2313—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Freehold, semi-detached, 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, bath; good garden; convertible. North Finchley. Box W-253 BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, CHELSEA—Well furnished and equipped house available for several months: 3 sitting, 5 bed, 2 bathrooms, small garden. Box 364—BCM/CSM, London.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794) Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken. Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10 Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON. PUTNEY 0127. 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1 Tel Sloane 2939

MORGAN'S GUARANTEED MOTORS give 7 days' trial, satisfaction or money returned with every used car; extended payments for used and new cars; special facilities during leave periods for overseas visitors; demonstrations anywhere at any time. 119, Queen's Rd., Bayswater, London, near Whiteleys. Phone Bayswater 0965

OPTICIANS

W. E. JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., F.N.A.O. trading as J. Whitehouse). Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday, 10 to 12). At 37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. We can supply every optical need Phone: Vic. 6085

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

OFFICES TO LET

36 and 37, GORDON SQUARE, London, W. C. One of the best Squares on the Bedford Estate; lease for disposal of these two adjoining houses having a total of thirty rooms with 7000 feet super floor space; eminently suitable as office or headquarters of large trading concern or society wishing to retain individuality in their business address.
ALAWAY & PARTNERS,
20 Bloomsbury Square London, W. C. 1
Museum 0431

LONDON—Hours to let in practitioner's office, Regent Street. Enquiries to Box W-355, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTH LONDON—Small family offer home to young gentleman; Christian Scientist preferred; moderate terms. Box W-341, BCM/CSM, London

PERSONAL SERVICE

WHAT ARE YOUR INVESTMENT PROBLEMS?
I shall be happy to advise you concerning the wisest use of your money for the guaranteed provision of present or future income. May I help you?
Write L. Espir, B. Sc., B. A., 2 St. James Sq. S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 6122.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON, F. G. MUKLE—Piano and organ tuning and repairs; music-roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT

ACTIVE London Studio (Advertising and Creative Art) requires experienced man for contact work; all-round technical knowledge of the business essential. Write, giving full details to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

LAKE DISTRICT—Nurse-help, willing to help with housework and share care of two young children; small house in country; maid kept. Box M-2588, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON FASHION STUDIO requires representative; knowledge of art work as applied to the needs of leading fashion houses essential Apply by letter to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2

LONDON—Reliable, cheerful Nannie required, May; girl 18 months; view returning Ceylon later. Apply SLATER, Kensington Palace Mansions, London, W. 8.

LONDON—Insurance company requires two junior clerks, matriculation standard; age not exceeding 18. Apply Box W-358, BCM/CSM, London

YOUNG lady, aged 18-20, for secretarial work in fashion studio; interested in advertising. Apply by letter, RADCLYFFE STUDIO, Room 588, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1.

POST WANTED

A LADY recommends an experienced nurse, first baby from the month preferred. Box W-351, BCM/CSM, London.

CLERICAL position wanted by young man (23), 5 years' experience with old established publishing firm; good references. Box W-357—BCM/CSM, London.

REFINED Dutch girl, trained, desires post au pair in England, beginning September, with Christian Science family preferred; entire charge young baby. MISS BURGERSDYK, Zuiderhoutlaan, 4, HAARLEM, Holland.

YOUNG MAN, age 24, public school education; 6 years' business experience, wishes to take over new position, representative or sales, with scope for advancement. Box W-350, BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG lady seeks secretarial post, London; good education and experience; efficient, reliable; Inter. I. C. S. Box M-8942—BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho 3302

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, SOUTH KENSINGTON—Comfortable service rooms from 30/- p. w., including bath, breakfast, light; dinner optional; central all parts, quiet. 8 Manson Place, Queens Gate. Ken. 3513.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished divan rooms in quiet house close Kensington Gardens; some meals if desired; from 22/-. MISSES EVANS and LIVESAY, 34A Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 2576.

LONDON, KENSINGTON — Divan sitting rooms, breakfast and service; moderate terms; single and double. 16 Warwick Road, S. W. 5. Tel. Flaxman 8613.

LONDON, KENSINGTON, 53, Scarsdale Villas, W. 8—Attractive, quiet divan bed-sitting rooms with breakfast; moderate terms. Western 8609.

LONDON, 28 Holland Park, W. 11—Furnished and unfurnished rooms for ladies and gentlemen; hot and cold basins; restaurant; lounge.

LONDON—Charming residential rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/- with breakfast. 88 Redcliffe Gardens, S. W. 10.

LONDON—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; breakfast and dinner as required; central position. 11 Oxford Ter., W. 2. Padd. 3050.

LONDON VISITORS offered quiet room near Marble Arch, any period. Write first instance, HAYWARD, 19a Forset Street, W. 1.

SUNSHINE ROOMS 24 Barkston Gdns., London, S. W. 5—Delightful, modern; quiet square, minute Earls Court Stn.; electric fires, divans, P. O. phones; concealed hot-cold water, lounge; singles from 32/6 including breakfast, service; doubles from 2 gns (breakfast extra); dinner optional FLA 0921

ROOMS WANTED

ELDERLY bachelor desires one large or two smaller unfurnished light rooms, service, breakfast; moderate rental; West London preferred. Box W-352—BCM/CSM—London.

SOLOISTS WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH, N. W. London, requires deputy soloist. Box W-354—BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS

AMY FISHER—Lessons in reading and speaking in public; also English lessons to foreigners. 12, Grenville Place, London, S. W. 7.

CHRISTINE DAY, B. A.—Exp. teacher, English language literature, writing, speech; foreigners; children coached. 41 Redcliffe Road, London, S. W. 10.

JOHN NOWELL, Pianoforte Lessons, Classes, Lectures on Pianoforte Playing. Wigmore Hall Studios, 36-40 Wigmore St. London, W. 1. Welbeck 2266

LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN HATS
The School of Millinery
(MISS CARTER)
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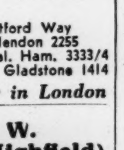

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RATHFARNHAM-Phone-TERENURE 138

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NOT alone at time of prayer—God is present everywhere.—C. N. PAGE.

Daily Features

THERE is always scope for earnest workers.—PLATT.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Flying Vacation

1.

Where, Oh, Where?

IMAGINE setting off on a vacation and not knowing where you are going! Never was there a more delightfully indefinite trip.

Of course, I had weighed some attractive possibilities: one was a motor trip into Mexico, over the Pan-American highway now under construction; another was a tour to the Pacific coast; a third was a sky odyssey over and through the South. For two or three weeks I had wavered. But when official advices on road conditions finally persuaded me against the jaunt into the sister republic, the glamour of the other motor trek went glimmering—after all, I had journeyed to the Pacific coast time and again. There remained the alluring opportunity for indulging my new fancy for flying.

Readers who have toiled through the little travelogues that have periodically appeared on this page, will recall that it was only in October of 1935 that I made my maiden venture into the air—a flight from Chicago via New York to Boston. But it required only that one flight to convince me that flying must be the ordained method of travel for those who are getting the upper hand of fear. I came to feel that it is the fastest, cleanest, safest and most economical (all things considered) way to get about. So I was thrilled at the prospect of a flying vacation. Incidentally, a flying vacation, like a flying business trip, is the only known way a traveler can spend practically all his time at his destination.

However, I had decided only on the type of vacation. That seemed enough for the time being. Why bother about details of places to be visited? As I walked beaming and star-eyed around the office, certain co-workers were overheard to comment that inasmuch as feature editors are up in the air most of the time, it was only natural that this one should choose his natural habitat for a vacation. And to add some measure of justification, for this point of view, I was obliged to confess from time to time that I really did not know where I was going—I was only on my way.

In fact, it was not until 11:30 one Monday morning in New York that an Eastern Air Lines official finally pinned me down for a decision as to where I preferred to go first. And at 2 o'clock I was aboard a giant Douglas plane taking off for New Orleans.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued.)

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Benedict Biscop

IN THE seventh century, when the common people of England were little given to literary pursuits, a certain Benedict Biscop, Abbot of Wearmouth in Northumbria, decided upon a novel method of bringing home the outstanding incidents of the Bible even to those who could not read. During the course of a visit to Italy, he procured a large number of paintings portraying some of the great events in the lives of the Patriarchs, the Apostles, and particularly, of Christ Jesus himself.

These works of art he hung in the various churches of which he had charge, with the result that, as the Venerable Bede, Biscop's contemporary and biographer, expresses it: "The most illiterate peasant could not enter the church without receiving profitable instruction" (Bede: "Life of the Abbot of Wearmouth"). Here, then, were renderings of Scripture passages in the vivid and universal language of Art.

Brevities

Punch: Scrubbing the floor is said to be good for the figure. Another view is that it's good for the floor.

Humorist: "Why not buy your wallpaper and paste it on yourself?" asks an advertisement. Because we are of the opinion that we look better in a lounge suit.

St. Louis Star Times: They tell you to cultivate a soft voice, but how can anybody hear you above the radio if you don't holler?

San Francisco Chronicle: A retired mariner at Bucksport, Maine, has built a home in the shape of a schooner. It is the canniest solution yet advanced for floods.

Reveille!

Monitor Camera Club, From May C. Johnson, Los Angeles

The Boy Scout's Alarm Clock

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Revising

Question: It was voted that bylaws be revised by a committee appointed by the board of directors, this revision to be presented to the membership after approval by the board. This was done, but due to lack of interest, time, etc., no action was taken by the membership at the following meeting or at subsequent meetings. An entire new board having been elected, what is the proper procedure to follow: to appoint a new committee to revise the present bylaws, or to act on the revision made by a committee appointed by the former board?

Answer: The former board acted for the body in appointing the committee, and therefore the committee functions until it has fulfilled its duty or has been discharged by vote of the membership. The change in the personnel of the board does not affect this special committee. Thus the revision already prepared may again be presented to the membership for consideration, provided that all requirements for previous notice, etc., are met. For example, if bylaws require written notice of any amendment, and if, after such notice was given previous to a certain meeting, no action was taken at that meeting, it would be necessary again to give written notice before again considering the proposed revision.

If the revision already submitted by the committee is not acceptable, the members may (1) give the committee further instructions and require an additional report; (2) may discharge the present committee and appoint another committee; or (3) may themselves make any changes they wish to perfect the proposed revision before finally adopting it.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

IN OLD chronicles we read that after the Battle of Senlac, Duke William summoned a scribe, who had prepared a roll containing the names of those who had sailed with him to England, to read him the names of those that had fallen in his cause. Then he founded Battle Abbey as a chantrey for those who made the supreme sacrifice; and the Bede-roll was read out in church at regular intervals.

Before the dissolution of the monasteries, Leland the antiquary visited Battle Abbey and made a careful list of the names for this Roll, the authenticity of which has since been the subject of much controversy, as there seems to be little doubt that names were put in subsequently that had no right to be there.

Fortunately it is possible to check this list by comparing it with Wace's "Roman de Rose," written a century after the battle, which gives the names of 115 Norman nobles who took part in the conflict. There is also the Domesday Book, from the evidence of which we may infer that those who received grants of land, where no specific services are mentioned, got them for their help as soldiers. Here, then, are the principal names in the list:

Aincourt—A local surname. It appears in Leland's list, and also in Domesday.

The next names in Leland's list, *Aquincy* and *Amay*, are interpolations. *Amay's* name does not appear before the twelfth century in any records, nor does *Aquincy* before the thirteenth.

(To be continued)

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. The saturation point in the automobile industry: A rumble seat during an April shower.
2. Boston, Oviedo, Signor, Tenant, Odonto, Norton.
3. Did Hannah See Bees? Hannah Did.
4. Reineth, Neither.
5. FLO under S (Flounders).

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What is the latest country to send troops into a zone which had been demilitarized by treaty?
2. What is the status of the League's move for peace in Africa?
3. What federal judge has just been removed from office following an impeachment trial in the Senate?
4. How many times has the United States Senate sat as an impeachment court?
5. By what vote is it necessary for the Senate to impeach?
6. Is Norman Thomas, twice presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, willing again to head his party's ticket.
7. Has the Government of Spain encouraged Fascism?
8. Where is a tax on pet birds being proposed in order to raise funds to provide airplanes for the Government?
9. From what common grain have chemists developed a form of explosive potentially superior to nitroglycerine?
10. On what conditions has Colonel Lindbergh been permitted to fly in England?
11. What record total of automobiles for export is being predicted for 1936 by well-informed interests in Detroit?
12. The corner stone of what $12,000,000 building was laid by President Roosevelt on April 16?
13. Is it true that Mussolini has offered an armistice in Ethiopia?
14. Have all the nations which imposed sanctions against Italy maintained a united front?
15. To what antarctic explorer did President Roosevelt give the Hubbard Medal of the National Geographic Society last week?
16. Is Shigeru Kawagoe, new Japanese envoy to China, regarded by the Chinese as a strong militarist?
17. How many states will inaugurate daylight saving time on April 26?
18. Is daylight saving time being observed in Europe?
19. Was any particular significance attached to the Democratic vote in the recent primaries in Illinois?
20. Has Major General Hagood, who was removed from command of the Eighth Corps Area after criticizing the WPA, been restored to active duty?

(What is your score?)

In Lighter Vein

Still At It

Young Golf Player (pressing): "Please get a move on. Try to be a little quicker, if you won't let us through."

Elderly Player (teeing up): "Young man, we don't want any advice from you. I expect we were playing this game before you were born."

Young Player: "That's quite probable, but please try to finish before lunch."—*Montreal Star.*

On the Defensive

Hostess: "We've heard a great deal about you."

Prominent Politician (absently): "Maybe so, but you can't prove it."

A Wrong Start

A motorist, on holiday in Ireland, was driving through Galway when he found himself lost. He stopped the car and called to a villager farther down the road.

"Can you tell me the way to Ballinasloe?" he asked.

The Irishman scratched his head. "Sure, yer honor, you go down the road about ten miles, and then turn to the right—" Here he stopped and thought again. "No, you go back the way you've come and turn to the left—" Again he stopped. Then, with a sudden burst of confidence, he added:

"Begorrah, if Oi was going to Ballinasloe Oi wouldn't start from here."—*Answers.*

Serious Intentions

"Say, Mis' Johnson, did Mose give Celestine a engagement ring foh bein' engaged?'

"No, Mis' Jackson. He done bettah dan dat. He guv huh a engagement wringer and washtub."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Unusual

City Visitor: "My, what a beautiful sunset!"

Rural Resident: "Humph, it often sets that way around Silo Corners."

—The PRT Traveler (Philadelphia)

"My bees enjoy the flower show so much."

William Tell Jr.

Monitor Camera Club, From Claird Ray, Kansas City, Mo.

Aiming at the Apple

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

XI

1. Cryptogram

AN INDUSTRIAL trade note has been worked into the following cryptic message in a somewhat facetious manner. Furthermore, the item is very timely. With these general hints, it should not be difficult to decipher this sentence. For beginners, additional hints are given below. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

UTS RQUPOQUNLM ZLNMU NM UTS QPULJLINHS NMG-PRUOF: Q OPJIHS RSQU GPONME QM *QZONH RT-LCSO.

Unless you have never tried to solve a cryptogram before, cover up the following hints. Beginners, however, should first note the single letter "Q" which might stand for either A, I, or O. Let us try the "A." This gives you the start of the two-letter word represented by "QM." Looking through the crypt, you will note the letter "M" in a number of places, once in the two-letter word, and frequently as the next to the last letter in longer words. In this position, it might represent either "E" or "N." Since "E" would not fit the two-letter word, it may be taken for granted that M represents N. Try it, and, with these hints, try to complete the crypt.

2. International Word Square

A friend in Camden, N. J., submits the following word square for the Puzzle Corner. If you have some good puzzles, send them along. Words are to be filled in which read the same across as down. Definitions: 1, a city in England, also in Massachusetts; 2, a city in northwestern Spain; 3, Italian for Mister; 4, a dweller in any place; 5, in Greek —a tooth; 6, a county in northwestern Kansas.

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3. A Palindrome

When proper vowels are inserted in the correct places in the following row of letters, they will form a palindrome, a phrase which reads the same from either end. Can you discover the phrase?

D D H N N H S B S H N N H D D

4. Word Juggling

"THEREIN" lies the test. Using all 8 letters in the word "THEREIN" see if you can so juggle or transpose them as to form two other 8-letter words.

5. Rebus

Study the position of the letters below and see if you can guess the answer.

S
FLO

If these letters you keep in mind,
Perhaps some kind of fish you'll find.

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Throwing Cards Into a Hat

THE appearance of a silk hat always arouses interest at a party. Perhaps a white rabbit will hop out! But not this time, for we are going to place the hat upside down on the floor.

The guests will sit in chairs in a circle round the hat. The hostess deals out a deck of playing cards (they may be old cards for children), and each takes a turn at throwing 10 cards into the hat. The winner is he who scores the most cards inside.

It may require a little practice to judge the radius of the circle—that is, the distance at which to place the chairs, for the age-size of the players. It must not be too difficult for the average unskilled person to score a point or two.—Mary M. S., Hingham, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

THE Business and Professional Women's Club here did a generous and thoughtful thing at holiday time. With a keen understanding of women's needs, the members purchased a quantity of silk stockings and distributed them to unemployed girls in the city.

There was no "charity list" and no record of those who received the gifts, which were given out unobtrusively where needs were known to exist. Each pair of stockings was accompanied by a little gift card. With this card, the stockings could be returned to the store and exchanged for whatever size or color was desired.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[*Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.*]

Window Service

MUCH like the clean-towel service, a clean-window service is conducted by two local men. No longer need the housewife have dirty windows if she wishes to let her name be put on the list that these men have. Periodically they appear, one going inside to clean the panes, and the other erecting a ladder and cleaning the outside of the windows.

In a remarkably short time every window in the house is gone over and the housewife has the satisfaction of knowing that the family can look out through unclouded glass. —Mrs. C. L. Ames, Iowa.

Daily Anecdote

Bites

DIOGENES, on being asked of what beast the bite is most dangerous, replied: "Of wild beasts, the bite of a slanderer; of tame, that of a flatterer."

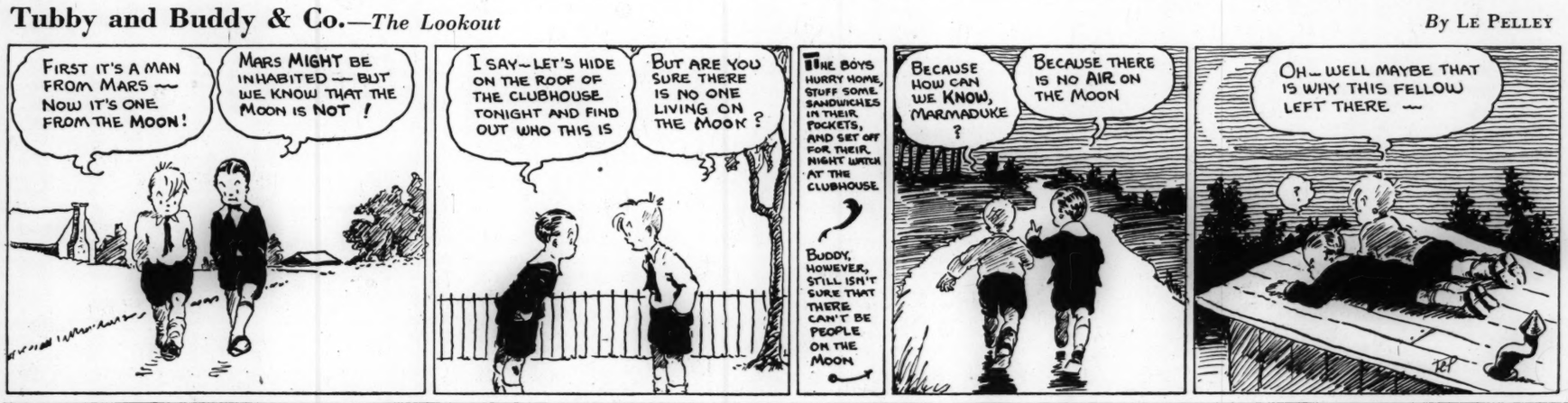
Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Turkey, contrary to the Lausanne Treaty signed in 1923, has remilitarized the Dardanelles.
2. The Committee of Thirteen, which had sought a basis for peace within the framework of the League, has decided that its mission of conciliation is ended; and the matter is again referred to the Council.
3. Federal Judge Ritter of Florida.
4. Counting the Ritter case, the Senate has sat as an impeachment court 12 times. There have been six acquittals, four removals from office, one dismissal after voluntary resignation, and one dismissal for want of jurisdiction.
5. A two-thirds vote.
6. Yes, although he would prefer to run for Congress, or for some New York office.
7. No. Fascism has been outlawed in Spain and more than 200 Fascists have been placed under arrest.
8. Kiangsu Province, China. In the city of Changshu alone, it is estimated that an annual tax of 30c per pet bird would amount to $60,000.
9. Corn, according to Prof. Edward Bartow of the University of Iowa, is now being made to yield a substance known as inositol, which contains twice as much nitrogen as nitroglycerine.
10. He must not engage in commercial flights, nor accept pay for his services.
11. Experts believe the United States will export 1,000,000 cars this year. Once in 1929, 997,506 units were exported.
12. The new building for the Department of the Interior.
13. Yes; according to French advices, Italy has proposed an armistice in the field, with direct negotiations between Rome and Addis Ababa.
14. No, Ecuador recently dropped its sanctions; and Egypt has removed its sanctions on certain products.
15. Lincoln Ellsworth.
16. Yes.
17. Seventeen states will set all, or part, of their clocks ahead.
18. Yes; Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Portugal observe daylight saving time.
19. The Democrats turned out the largest total of votes in the history of the State—approximately 1,500,000—to back President Roosevelt. In the Republican voting, Colonel Knox defeated Senator Borah.
20. Following two conferences at the White House General Hagood was given command of the Sixth Corps Area at Chicago.

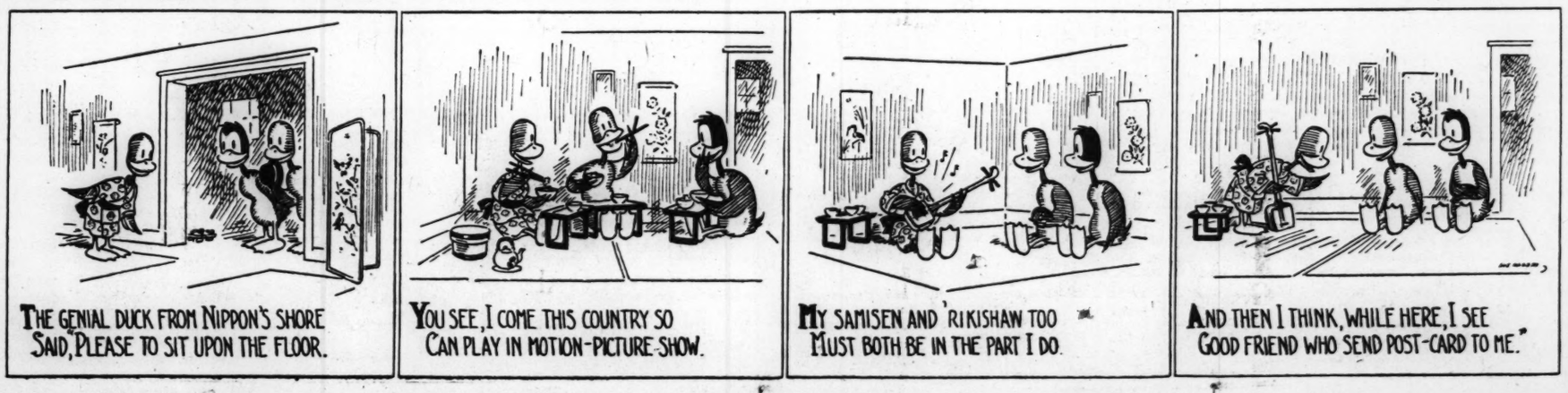
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Lookout*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*The Genial Guest From Nippon*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Shorter Hours and Output

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S speech at Baltimore has again put in high relief the arguments pro and con concerning shorter working hours. To the adverse commentators on Mr. Roosevelt's speech the result of a shortening of work would be loss of productivity. The reasoning seems crystal clear in its simplicity. If people are not working as much as they did, obviously, runs the argument, they will not turn out as many goods or perform as many services. Thus the total pool of goods and services out of which all obtain their living standard would be diminished.

The result, however, cannot be so easily explained. For the proof no rival theory need be set up, but actual experiments. In our financial pages recently these experiments have been recorded in some detail. In Britain the Boots company, a well-known firm of manufacturing druggists, inaugurated an experimental five-day week. The weekly hours were thus reduced from 47½ hours to 42½ hours—a loss of 10.5 per cent in work. And yet the drop in total output was only 1.6 per cent.

An even better example comes from the Kellogg Company in Battle Creek, Michigan. Here the company decided to switch from an eight-hour to a six-hour day, or thirty-six hours a week. Apparently the previous work week was forty-four hours. Thus the hours were reduced 18 per cent. The results are differently computed by the Kellogg Company than by the British concern. While Boots reckoned the effect on total output, Kellogg calculated the effect on individual worker output. It found that the workers were able to turn out 10 per cent more work per hour.

These results were achieved because shorter work time eliminated fatigue and supplied an incentive to better performance. Thus reduced working time does not make inevitably for lower output. It depends both upon the industry and the plan. Where the work is highly mechanized, where production and distribution are vested in the same concern, where the wage cost does not constitute a very high proportion of the selling price of the commodity—in these cases shorter working hours may quite conceivably maintain output. It is equally true, however, that this would not be achieved by an all-in proposal. The proposal of a universal thirty-hour week, for instance, is too crude to have any such result.

The universality of the President's proposal to shorten the working life at both ends is also infeasible. At the one end of the scale the prohibition of work to youngsters under eighteen might work a rank injustice upon dependent parents. Moreover, academic education isn't the best training for all youth. Some youngsters may be better employed at work than in college. At the other end of the scale society might be distinctly the loser if some persons over sixty-five were compulsorily retired from work. Man is a creature of "infinite variety," and neither usefulness nor capacity knows any age limit. Elihu Root lived two careers after he had passed sixty-five, while Mr. Chief Justice Hughes is at the top of his powers at the age of seventy-four. In short, there can no more be a hard and fast rule in this matter than there can be on the argument as to the effect of shortening hours on productivity.

Scholastic Centenarian

DELEGATES from many parts of the globe are preparing to forgather in Britain for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of London University. This seat of higher learning, the largest in the British Isles, with a student roll of 14,000, is confidently looking forward to a future even more useful and distinguished than its past.

It is a past full of inspiration, for London University has contributed much to the educational life of Britain and the world. It has been a pioneer. It was the first English university to practice toleration in religious affairs, and it was the first to open its degrees to women. Furthermore, it extended the range of education by establishing degrees for natural science in 1860, a thing hitherto undreamed of, and it was the earliest English university to demand of Greek and Latin scholars that they should show at least a reasonable proficiency in their mother tongue.

But though proud of its past, London University is not satisfied with it. Already it is reaching out to further triumphs and amenities. It has long been handicapped by the fact that its component colleges are scattered over a huge metropolis, without any central edifice to weld them into a unified whole. However, the first wing of the university's great new buildings near the British Museum is to be opened during the coming summer, and the university will enter upon a new era of activity with the provision of this focus point for its exertions.

OFFICIALS in Kiangsu Province, China, are considering a proposal to put a tax on pet birds, in order to buy new airplanes for the air force. Taxing birds for the air force has an appropriateness that the Chinese seem to be gifted with. However, hereafter the citizens will probably keep goldfish. Kiangsu hasn't any navy.

For Jew—and for Arab

THE clashes between Arabs and Jews in Palestine illustrate the problem which the British Government is tackling in its efforts to set up a Constitution and a Legislative Council for Palestine at the earliest possible moment.

The situation in Palestine is governed by two considerations: the necessity of preserving the rights and interests of the Arab majority who have been settled in Palestine for 1400 years; and by the Balfour Declaration, which proclaimed the intention of establishing a Jewish National Home in the country which was the cradle of the Jewish race. Neither of these aims can or ought to be abandoned; but they are not easily reconciled; and in the present state of development it is not certain that they can be reconciled except under the watchful and conciliatory administration of Great Britain.

There are today 825,000 Moslems in Palestine, 100,000 Christians and 320,000 Jews. Here are three elements whose interests must be balanced and if possible harmonized. From a material or economic point of view they are not really antagonistic. The Arabs tend to pursue life in the traditional way. To this poor and backward country the Jews have brought new industries, new energy, and some much-needed capital, which are stimulating its prosperity to the advantage of the Arabs as well as themselves.

The antagonism is racial and religious. Violent prejudice intervenes. It can be overcome by experience in co-operation, which, it is believed, can best be acquired in the field of municipal government. But the first experiments in this sphere began only two years ago.

Steps by the British Government to introduce representative institutions into the national life of Palestine would be in line with the establishment of self-government at the center in India. But in the present state of mind of Arab politicians they would undoubtedly enter the proposed Parliament with one thought uppermost in their minds—to prevent the immigration of Jews and frustrate the Balfour Declaration. And this is precisely the time when Jews of the most desirable immigrant class, expelled from Germany or denied a tolerable existence there, should, in accordance with the Balfour Declaration, expect to find a refuge in Palestine.

This view has been very strongly supported by members of all parties in the British Commons. Two other possible courses are open to Great Britain: to pursue the experiments in local government and postpone the creation of a representative Legislative Council at the center: or, if it is too deeply committed to the latter, to strengthen the safeguards which will protect the position of the Jews in Palestine.

Racket in Rime?

WHO so susceptible as the unrecognized poet? He who has written in secret; who, in spite of rejection slips, cherishes loyal affection for the much-mailed manuscript, is the first to believe in a modern Cosimo dei Medici. This blessed patron of the Muses comes in the garment of a brand-new magazine, a sympathetic, benevolent publication offering a monthly prize of $10 for the "best" poem submitted by an unknown name.

The poet breathes fresh hope. He sees a new order rising phoenix-like from what Thomas Carlyle called "this wild welter of a chaos which is called Literary Life." He re-types the crumpled "Lines to a Brown Cat" and wastes another postage stamp. Days pass. At last—the mail brings an envelope from the new editorial address. It is not long enough for the manuscript. Perhaps a check? By no means. The contents are a high-pressure salesmanship letter inviting the neophyte to avail himself of the tremendous bargain subscription rate covering three months' issues of the magazine. Incidentally there *is* available, states the accompanying publicity, a finely graded directory of manuscript markets, at an additional small outlay of $2.50.

If he is really a *poor* poet he must of necessity refrain from taking advantage of this remarkable opportunity, but he continues to receive the descriptive literature for many troubled moons. While familiar with the rejection slip, he has not had the experience of an acceptance by a reputable magazine—with the customary, prompt compensation — and maintains a certain, childlike trust, until, one soft, poetic day, another, and this time unmistakably audacious attempt is made to untie the strings of his purse.

"We are compiling an anthology," announces the printed leaflet, "and the script of the unknown will merit the same consideration as the volume of the famous." There are to be two awards, totaling the sum of $250. More than 2000 poets will be represented, with only one poem from each. But NO FREE COPIES! Ah, no. The expense of compilation and printing precludes that. The poets whose work appears in the collection may obtain their copies at the modest price of $10 each. Even the poet knows enough arithmetic to compute the possible financial results to the patron-publisher. If he were to describe this game in verse, he'd have to find a rime for racket.

A Society in the Making

Book News of the Day

BOOKS about the British realm are commonly of two kinds. There is the type—somewhat old-fashioned now — which might be described as elegiac, written by Englishmen with some particular bee in their bonnets to demonstrate that the days of the British Empire are numbered, or by foreigners voicing in tones of exultation or sorrow a lament for the "sick lion." And there is the other kind, of which the study by Professor Elliott of Harvard is the pattern, describing the process of transformation from lion into unicorn, from imperium into commonwealth of nations "equal in status, united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated . . ." (in the words of the Earl of Balfour in 1926).

As Mr. J. Coatman points out in MAGNA BRITANNIA (London: Jonathan Cape. 10s. 6d.), this flattering unction, while it does justice to the unique process of development registered in the Statute of Westminster, leaves out of account the non-Commonwealth elements of the Empire, which are numerous and important and which are certainly not freely associated either with the United Kingdom or with one another.

In this book we have something much more ambitious, and essentially eulogistic. The expanding Commonwealth is portrayed not merely as "the greatest achievement hitherto recorded in human organization," but as a "microcosm of the world community of the future." It may seem preposterous to talk of organization in the case of a group of states possessing so few common institutions, apart from the Crown, and such inadequate machinery for common action — Dominion opposition has up to now prevented even the establishment of a Secretariat for the British league of nations. But the author bids us eschew the customary intellectual categories and recognize that this Magna Britannia rests on a spiritual ideal, that it is the living embodiment of a will to cooperate, a social urge without which there can be no effective social order. The world state, by contrast, "is still an intellectual conception which has not yet struck its roots into solid earth."

It was, perhaps, natural that in his enthusiasm for his subject the author should indulge in somewhat invidious comparisons with the other great experiment in society formation at Geneva: "Compared with the living organism of the British Commonwealth the League is no more than a gigantic piece of machinery." What Mr. Coatman overlooks is that among the component parts of the British league of nations the fundamental problem of security is already solved, thanks to the existence of one paramount power, and so the will to cooperate has free scope. W. H. C.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Progress by Law

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter in the Monitor from Mr. Cochran of Philadelphia prompts me to present another view regarding the sanctity of the Constitution.

Whatever is good in our traditions and institutions we must strive to preserve. But by the same token, whatever has become a handicap to our progress and welfare, either as a result of the complete revolution in the way we live and the way we make our living, or by reason of our natural spiritual development, should be displaced. If we are too short-sighted to see this and make the necessary adjustments accordingly, then nature will see that we do it, probably with the accompaniment of pain and sacrifice. We refer contemptuously to the constitution of the Medes and Persians that could not be altered; where are they now? The torrent of progress swept them away. New modes of living demand new rules. Let us be careful that we do not mistake idolatry for patriotism.

Is it not plain that in the last analysis the constitution of the individual (and likewise that of the nation) is literally what he needs for his legitimate welfare? For example, man wants air, water, food, clothing and shelter.

Mr. Cochran seems to fear that without a Constitution, Congress and the President might constitute a dictatorship. With our institutions and traditions the remedy would be very simple. Any laws enacted by that body could be readily repudiated by the people and annulled, just as is done frequently today.

Spokane, Wash. M. BALDWIN

Beauty of Silence

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think that people who do not live in New York City are not qualified to criticize Mayor LaGuardia's stand of "not allowing any grind organ playing in the streets of New York."

In the first place, the music is made very loud, almost deafening, so that everyone in the apartments cannot help but hear it. In the second place, the music is neither melodious nor harmonious; it is screechy and tinnish.

Poets and writers may write on and on about the beauty of the hurdy-gurdy, but if they lived in New York and continually heard the unearthly sounds of this organ, I am sure that they would continue to seek the countryside and quiet. FREDERIC PENN

New York, N. Y.

Convalescence for Convicts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor is a report from the Osborne Association about the difficulty of keeping up the policy of supplying convicts with wholesome and useful employment. Merely because men have been guilty of crime they should not be let out from the obligation of doing useful work, nor should they be deprived of encouragement to come back to useful living after they have paid the penalty.

It has long seemed to me that after convicts are discharged they should be given an opportunity to take up voluntary residence in a colony where they could engage in production for use. This would give them a chance to change their lives, and it would be a means of combating crime.

Washington, D. C. WILLIAM C. LEE

Adding to an Old Adage

Adopting a "Gangster"

VIENNA

IT IS not I who first applied the word "gangster" to the benign and kindly appearing gentleman with white beard and hair. He looked like exactly the apposite. In fact, Peterson resembled Alfred Tennyson and made me think more of a professor than anything else. A professor of Greek or Sanskrit, or something else utterly inoffensive.

But my colleague Andor chose to call him a gangster. All the same, he had adopted him.

When Peterson first entered the impressive local office of the New York Harbinger he asked in a soft and genial voice, "Are you the correspondent?"

"Yes," replied Andor gruffly. Very gruffly, I dare say, for at times he is devastatingly fierce.

But Peterson, who seems to have faced gruff men before, very demurely asked, "Would you please tell me how one can get in jail in Vienna?"

Andor brightened. He might be on the track of a news story. He supposed one of grandpa's relatives had been pinched and asked, "Whom do you want to see?"

"Nobody," the visitor replied. "I want to be put into a cell. I've no place to sleep and nothing to eat!"

"Well, here's a schilling," answered the correspondent. "I never know when my turn will come. We must help one another."

"Thanks," replied the stranger, rejecting the money. "That won't help much. I'm at the end of my string. I've sold my overcoat. I want to go to jail."

"Well, go down and break the windows of the Hotel Imperial," suggested the journalist grimly. Then after pausing a minute he asked, "Who are you, anyway?"

"An American, Peterson from Los Angeles."

"Passport?"

"No, it's in Italy. I was pinched and they took it away from me."

"Why?"

"They thought I was a smuggler."

"Aren't you?"

"No," the visitor answered hesitantly "I wasn't—I'm not—now. I want to go to jail. I'm cold."

"Give me your name and address and the number of your passport."

"But it was a fake passport from Canada. I paid $25 for it."

"How can you prove you're an American?"

"I can't."

"Here's five schillings. Come again the day after tomorrow."

The next day Andor went to the American consulate, but got a cool reception. Uncle Sam can't hand out passports to anyone who drops in.

Andor gave grandpa a regular allowance of $20 monthly. He turned himself into both a state and a philanthropic institution. This Hungarian journalist working for an American paper, wrote on a sheet, bearing the letterhead of his paper:

"To the Viennese Police: The bearer of this, R. Peterson, is my friend. I guarantee for him.

"Andor ——"

He had gone the League of Nations one better. They give Nansen passports to Russian refugees. He gives Harbinger passports to any Americans in trouble.

His gangster reported every third day, mostly to enjoy a friendly half hour and get something to read.

Several weeks went by with no developments, except that letters began coming from the man's children, in Los Angeles. The communications were brief but full of love and hope. One said:

"Dear Dad—We're doing our best. We've got $25 saved up and in four months we'll have enough for your fare home. We'll be awfully glad to see you.

"Lovingly,

"Dick."

That made Andor glow. "You see, he's a human being," he told me. "That's the main thing, somebody loves him."

By the end of the third month $90 had been scraped together by Peterson's family. An affidavit also had been sent stating that Peterson really was from Los Angeles.

Andor secured a document from the authorities here that would enable his ward to pass the boundary authorities. He gave Peterson also a letter to the Harbinger editor-in-chief in New York, requesting that distinguished gentleman to buy the caller a bus ticket to Los Angeles with food, and take the cost of them out of Andor's salary.

I was at the West Bahnhof when the American departed. He was clean, quiet, and distinguished-looking as usual. He was very much affected by my colleague's kindness, but Andor was as gruff as a bear, so nobody dared say a word.

The old man sank into his third class seat weeping. Gloomy, grim, clumsy Andor waddled to the street and I tagged along behind. We took a taxi back to town. He was quiet.

At last I plucked up courage and asked, "Big Boy, how long did you allow yourself the luxury of having a private gangster?"

"Five months."

"Gee," I said, "You gambled well over a hundred bucks on him."

"Not a cent!" he retorted sharply. "Folk like that pay their debts. You can count on them!" R. H. M.

Mirror of Opinion

What They Do With Their Incomes

HOW do people in the average walks of life spend their incomes? The Marketing Research and Service Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been getting the actual facts from thousands of families in representative towns and cities.

About one family out of five, or 21 per cent, had incomes of less than $5000 a year. Slightly more than one out of five, or 22 per cent, had incomes from $500 to $1000 a year. Slightly less than one out of five families, or 19 per cent, were in the $1000 to $1500 group. In short, about three out of five average families had $1500 or less.

About one out or six, or 14 per cent, had incomes between $1500 and $2000. One out of eight, families, or 12 per cent, showed incomes ranging from $2000 to $3000. Only one out of fifteen of the families interviewed, or 7 per cent, were earning from $3000 to $5000. And approximately one family out of fifty, or 2 per cent, had $5000 a year or more.

In the group with incomes of $500 to $1000 a year, more than two out of five families owned cars, and nearly two out of five owned their own homes. In this group it was found that four families out of five had bathtubs or showers, and nearly 95 per cent had electric lights. In the next highest group—that is, those with incomes of $1000 to $1500—more than three out of five families had automobiles, and two out of five owned their homes. *Talks* (Columbia Broadcasting Quarterly, New York).

A Solemn Compact

THE conviction is growing among thoughtful people in America that if the United States and Great Britain entered into a solemn compact to outlaw war anywhere on earth, they could very well succeed in their objective. France would eagerly subscribe to such a compact. So would Russia. All the Hitlers, Mussolinis and Japanese militarists on earth would sheath their swords in the face of such a compact.

When peace was again restored in the world, the mad race of armaments abandoned and scientists and philosophers could work peacefully and unafraid in a world freed of the terrors of war, maybe we could make real progress in ordering the affairs of this world. —*Elizabeth City* (N. C.) *Independent.*

The Wide Horizon

Peace and the Parties

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

POSSIBLY the most interesting, important, and certainly difficult job of the present weeks devolves on those who are working on the Republican platform. Of course, only rough planks are now being hewn; the real shaping and planing will be done when and as the candidate is chosen in Cleveland.

But there must be a certain amount of preparation—should be a great deal if the Republican platform is to meet the needs and demands of the country.

The party's main problems of policy—relief, social reform, industrial control—are all ticklish challenges.

But of no less importance to every American is the prospect of those glittering generalities which are generally used to cloak party policy on foreign affairs. Not that the words themselves are ever very important. It is not the showy superstructure that tells the strength of the building. The foundation underneath, which in this instance means public opinion itself, is of greatest significance. It is important that the superstructure be made to fit squarely upon this underpinning.

* * *

The nature of the Democratic platform is almost a foregone conclusion, since it must stand upon the Roosevelt record. There is, however, a little leeway which can be utilized by the friends of peace. These people, incidentally, are already at work. The National Peace Conference—an alliance of most of the societies in the country interested in foreign affairs—is this week holding a conference in Washington, and has sent out an astonishingly complete "kit" of interpretative documents to thousands of active workers all over the country.

What can be done, speaking in politically practicable terms, within the Democratic platform?

First, a pledge to continue the reciprocal tariff program after the law expires next year, with some improvements if possible, but directed forcefully at the goal of restoring world trade as a basis of world peace.

Second, an improvement of the present neutrality policy, extending the embargoes to raw materials essential to war, and opening up the possibility of cooperating against an aggressor—within the terms of the Constitution.

Third, setting some kind of limit to the present big-armament policy. Indeed, the Democratic platform of 1932—as in numerous other respects—contains admirable sentiments on this subject which are much more applicable to 1936 than to 1932. It pledged: "A navy and an army adequate for national defense based on a survey of all facts affecting the existing establishments, that the people in time of peace may not be burdened by an expenditure fast approaching $1,000,000,000 annually."

Quite. In 1932 the cost of armaments may have been "approaching" $1,000,000,000 annually, but it was yet a long way off. In 1936 it has reached and passed that mark. And there has been no "survey of all the facts" as far as the public can see. In short, as critics of the New Deal say in many particulars, let either party adopt the Democratic platform of 1932. It said everything.

But the real fun will come in writing the Republican platform. There is one outstanding opportunity — tariff policy. The G. O. P. platform today is in a sense a clean slate. Many ties with the past have been broken. The party can adopt new orientation, indeed must, if it is to prosper.

* * *

Thus the first, and most important job for the Republicans—at least in the field of foreign policy—is to get a constructive tariff program. There is a good deal of opposition to the reciprocal tariff policy in many Republican circles, and the farmers are grumbling loudly about food imports. Therefore temptation will be strong to repeat a good old-fashioned protectionist pledge.

But many forward-looking Republicans regard that as a serious mistake. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, the Massachusetts Republican chairman of the United States Tariff Commission — an unimpeachable authority, and Hoover appointee—came out the other day for the reciprocal treaty program, and urged its adoption by the Republicans. Chairman Fletcher, who in his time was also a tariff commissioner, is also said to favor a broad measure of tariff reform. His brain trust is believed to agree.

But the Republicans have other opportunities. They can take lusty cracks at the broken Democratic pledge on armaments, and write their own program for minimizing this expenditure and shortening the world arms race. They can attack the political compromises which damaged the neutrality program. It was a Republican, albeit an irregular one—Senator Nye—who fought for full-fledged neutrality. Indeed, being in the opposition, there is nothing in the way of constructive and far-reaching foreign policy that the Republicans cannot promise.

Then comes the question of fulfillment, and as indicated at the outset, this depends on popular comprehension and support. Illumination of the issues now and then during the campaign would do much in that direction, particularly if the European crisis intensifies. And under some circumstances it might be the 1916 campaign all over again—or, just possibly, the 1920 campaign.